P & O
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,950—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELLA	F. Mosca	4,252	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 275	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE translip at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

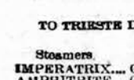
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,349	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

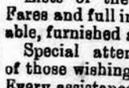
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is solicited to the Company's fine selections of RHINE, MOSELLE and other light WINES, suitable for use in Hot Weather.

SPARKLING AND STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING MOSELLES.
SAUTERNES.
HUNGARIAN WINES.
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES.

A newly-revised Wine List, with full information, will be sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY,
Spey Royal
Provost
BRANDY.
Universal
RUM.
Governor-General,
Jamaica.
SCHNAPPS
Silverstream
OLD TOM.
Castle I.
SHERRY
Manzanilla.
Amontillado.
Spanish.

PORT.
Invalid.
Spanish.
Blanco (White Port.)
MARSALA.
Castle V. P.
MADEIRA
Crown.
CHAMPAGNE,
Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
HOCK.
Hochheimer.
BURGUNDY.
Beaune Castle I.
SLOE GIN.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

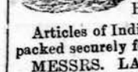
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE o HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th June, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

THE SASSOON ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1900, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive Director's Report, and Audited Balance Sheet, for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1900, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 25th June, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23th May, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RECEIVER in Suit No. 814 of 1899, APPOINTED for the purpose of disposing of the property the subject matter of the suit has contracted to sell the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground whereof Sumsoodin Tyabally is the Fazandar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring 107 square yards or thereabouts and situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Bhusari Molla or Balloo Sarung Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 26, and now under Ward No. 155, and Street No. 232, Ward B at Balloo Sarung Street, and bounded as follows.—That to the West, by a Sweeper's passage, on the North, by the house of Memon Allana Abdul Raheman, and on the South, by the house of Khoja Nanoey Sajun, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Khatizaboo, widow of the late Mulla Ebrahimji Mulla Mamuji and her tenants.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at 14 K Hummum Street, Sirdar Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 30th day of May, 1900.

BICKNELL, MERWANJEE & MOTIWALA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WELL KNOWN
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS.
PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES, &c., &c., CAN BE HAD
FROM
MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM,
STATIONERY DEPOT,
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY-FIVE LAKHS
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD ARTICLES BELONGING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at Esplanade, opposite to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Limited, and at the Old Ice House godown, Fort, consisting of empty iron drums casks, and tins, waste wood, iron, sheets, pulleys, bolts and nuts, iron railings, old iron scrap and other articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st May

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per bottle Ans. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION prepares for London Chamber of Commerce, Pitman's Metropolitan School, and Clark's Civil service Accountancy Examinations. Terms very moderate.—Apply 10 Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The whole Building in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA. Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO LET.—Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill.—Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

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Apply to
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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KILLS. BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONEN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	..	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	..	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
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40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	22 15 0

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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial	10,000 / 15,000	190	100 / 75	nil	70
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	79
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

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Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	350,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 2	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,00	,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	375
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5	1,780xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	445
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	680xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
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Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	315
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	630
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
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Do. New Issue.	2500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,660
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
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Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	185
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	165
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	363
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	149
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4.000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	492½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
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Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water, 0-40m., 1-23a. Low water, 6-17m., 7-24a.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 5-15.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mahadoo Kondoo, a Hindoo, who resides on the ground floor of a house, at Peerkhan Lane, has reported to the police that, some time during Tuesday afternoon, currency notes, of the value of Rs. 305, were stolen from the pocket of his coat, which had been left hanging on a nail in the wall of his room.

PRESENTATION OF SHAWLS.—H. H. Sir Aga Khan, K.C.I.E., has been pleased to present shawls to each of the following gentlemen who are the promoters of the Khoja Punjebhai Club:—Kamadia Mr. Ismail Kassem, Mr. Haji Ahmed Devajee, J. P., Dr. R. R. Lakhdhir, Messrs. Jumabhai Shariff, Jafferbhai Pardhan and Salehmahomed Nathoo. Mr. Haji Ahmed Devajee, chairman of the club, has presented the club with a billiard table.

ROBBING A MENDICANT.—Jaikore, a mendicant woman, who resides at Lohar Street, has made a report to the police that, on Tuesday afternoon, she locked her room, which was on the second floor of the house, and went out. On returning home in the evening she found the door of her room open, the lock having apparently been opened by means of a duplicate key. She examined the place and discovered property, of the value of Rs. 130, had been stolen from a box.

DESPATCH OF KATHIAWARI REFUGEES.—Four hundred and fifty-two Kathiawari famine refugees have been despatched to their homes in three lots by ordinary railway trains. One batch, consisting of 120 men, women, and children, was sent to Kathiawar from the Grant Road Station, on Tuesday night. Another batch of 115 refugees was intrained yesterday morning for the same destination, while a third batch consisting of 217 men, women and children was sent by the afternoon train.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Imambara Road, regarding the death of Abdool Aziz Ahmedkhan, a Mahomedan youth, aged about eighteen years. The deceased resided with his brother at Memonwada Road. On Tuesday afternoon, Abdool and a number of other boys went to the Baboola Tank to bathe. They undressed themselves and went into the water. While bathing, the deceased went beyond his depth and was seen struggling in the water by a mendicant who raised an alarm. The boy sank and rose two or three times and then disappeared. His companions, on hearing the alarm, came out of the water and ran away. The police were informed and they dragged the tank and recovered the deceased's body in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning while bathing in the Baboola Tank.

MASONRY AND MAFEKING.—On the day when the happy tidings of the relief of Mafeking came, Lodge Islam No. 557, S.C. held its installation meeting. The newly-installed Master Right Worshipful Brother S. D. Khote, in giving the toast of the Queen, referred in very felicitous terms to this happy event, and wished a speedy end of the war and an unbroken continuance of the success of the British arms. "God save the Queen" was very enthusiastically sung. In the same way, in giving the toast of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the newly-installed Master referred to his miraculous escape from the hand of the miscreant Sipido. Later on he also proposed the toast of Major-General Baden-Powell, the gallant defender of Mafeking, in a happy speech befitting the occasion, and concluded it by saying that the names of Sir George White and Colonel Baden-Powell ought to be printed in letters of gold, in the annals of the illustrious Victorian reign. It was drunk amidst deafening cheers, and loud "hurras" which were repeated and patriotic songs were sung.

NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, two Hindu women, named Radhi and Suckoo, were brought on remand and charged, No. 1 with selling Parbuttee, a Hindu girl, aged about 11 years, for immoral purpose, and No. 2 with buying the girl. Mr. Yorke Smith, Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute. Messrs. Kapadia and Velinkar, pleaders, defended the accused. The girl belonged to the weaver's caste and was a resident of Poona. Her parents died of plague about eight months ago and she was brought down to Bombay by her neighbour, named Vithal. The latter took the girl to the house of a stone-mason where she stayed for a few days. The stone-mason subsequently conveyed her to the house of the first accused Radhi, at Null Bazaar, and sold the girl to her for Rs. 20 and left. The police made a rigorous inquiry for the stone-mason, but could not find out his whereabouts. A few weeks after the woman Radhi, in her turn, sold the girl for the same amount to the second accused Suckoo, who resided at Falkland Road. Here, the girl alleged, she was compelled to follow immoral profession. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, committed both the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

A VETERINARY OFFICER ROBBED.

LIEUTENANT F. S. H. BALDREY, A. V. D., who resides with two other gentlemen in Love Grove House, Worlee, close to the Hornby Vellard, has reported to the police the theft of property of the value of Rs. 800. Lieutenant Baldrey stated that on the night of the 29th instant, he went to sleep on the verandah at the back of the house, leaving both the back and front doors open. About a quarter to 3 o'clock on the following morning he was aroused by hearing a noise in his room, which is in front of the verandah and noticed a man moving about the room. He asked the man who he was, but instead of giving any reply the intruder made off through the front door and into the compound in front of the house. Complainant having somewhat recovered from his surprise, called up his servants and had the compound and open spaces round the house searched, but no trace whatever of the thief could be found. The police by this time arrived on the scene and continued the search about the hills and flats, but could find no trace of the thief or thieves. Lieutenant Baldrey then examined his room and discovered that two portmanteaus and the contents of a large tin box, had been stolen. The stolen property consisted of gold laced uniform, embroidered cross belts, belt slings, pouches, sword slings, forage caps and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 800. When daylight appeared the search was continued on the Mahaluxmee Flats, with the result that the stolen portmanteaus with a quantity of uniform stripped of every bit of the gold lace was found. Foot-prints of three persons were found about the place, where the property was found and these marks were traced city wards. The complainant who had been away from the bungalow for some days, owing to ill-health, returned home only two days ago. Complainant's apartments are quite separate from the other gentlemen. Both the divisional and the detective police are making inquiries into the matter.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	1	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	10
G Mahim and Worlee	3	0	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	24
Total	30	10	165
Total plague deaths to date	74,954	63,882	
Same date last year	31	12	73
Small-pox	1	1	
Cholera	6	10	

BANDORA.

Two cases and three deaths from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on the 29th instant.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farjagdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE ROYAL GALLERY.

QUO VADIS AT THE ADELPHI.

LONDON, MAY 11.

IN all histories there are, and must be, dull moments, and if the present exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts may be taken as representative of contemporary English art, the history of contemporary English art is, at the time being, suffering through some decidedly dull moments.

For the conclusion can scarcely be avoided that the present exhibition is, as such things go, a decidedly uninteresting one. In the last few years the Academy has, to begin with, suffered the loss of two great and representative painters, not to be easily replaced, and the show now open at Burlington House is singularly barren in the work of new recruits of promise, of men who are moving upwards in order some day to fill, if possible, the big places that have been recently vacated. Seldom has one seen an exhibition which gives one so little cause for heartfelt congratulations. Good and fine work there is here and there to be found upon its walls, but it is always good work coming from hands that have sent forth work at least as good in previous years. The names of some usually interesting contributors to the great yearly art show are altogether absent from the catalogue of the present exhibition, and those of others are appended to indifferent work that falls below, and sometimes very decidedly below, the standard attained to upon former occasions. But perhaps the most depressing sign is to be found in the commonplaceness of the rank and file of the pictures that fill the walls of the galleries of Burlington House. These, which may be taken to represent the younger and more impressible side of modern English art, are of a quite singular degree of stolidity, taken in the bulk. Contented picture-spinning upon received methods seems to characterise them one and all; no new man, no new movement, would seem to yield itself to the most careful scrutiny. And the percentage of paintings which suggest a wonder that the Selecting Committee ever refuses anything at all since it accepts them, is unusually high this year.

There may be many ways of accounting for this, the simplest of all being that the attention of the nation being fixed upon matters warlike in South Africa, the peaceful art of painting suffers a certain lack of zest owing to a sensible diminution in popular interest in it. When arms are to the fore, the arts, almost of necessity, must suffer somewhat. That is a reason from the outside. It may be, also, that from the inside we are suffering from over-tolerance. New movements in art are not now supported and crystallised by vehement opposition; they are appreciated, assimilated, digested into the common stock of approved material—and so they cease to be movements, and cease to move. This is, if for no other reason, a dull Academy, because it is in one way an extremely unobjectionable one. There is practically nothing in it of which anyone would be in the least inclined to say, "That may be very clever, indeed, but I do not like it at all" The element of the objectionable in the present exhibition is simply the stupid, the inadequate, and that element is "en evidence" to a melancholy degree.

Since the startingly effective "King Richard III." of Mr. Edward A. Abbey a few years ago, we have grown accustomed to looking year by year for a similar treatment of some Shakespearian subject as a feature in the year's Academy. And this year we have from his brush "The Trial of Queen Katherine," No. 96. I speak of it as a Shakespearian subject but since the title above given does not allude to the play of Henry VIII. there is no absolute reason to suppose that the picture was inspired rather by the drama than by history. Still, the former origin is suggested by its arrangement. The picture has a decidedly theatrical look; one is inclined, in describing it, to employ the terms "right" and "left" as they are used upon the stage. In his treatment of the theme Mr. Abbey has not been so wholly fortunate as upon some former occasions; the subject does not fill and inform the whole canvas, which has the appearance of being somewhat overdecorated for the poignancy of emotional effect that is aimed at. The attitude and expression of Queen Katherine herself strike one as being a little forced and unconvincing. The seated King and the Cardinals Wolsey and Campeius, the former triumphant, the latter pitying seem to strike a truer note; but the group of pursuivants and bishops behind these distracts ones attention from them by its multiplicity and richness of detail. The weapons of the halberdiers in the backgrounds are not introduced with anything like the striking effect of those that figured in the earlier picture of "Richard III.

To continue with subject pictures, Mr. Frank Dicksee, in attempting, in "The Two Crowns," No. 167, a theme of some ethical intensity and importance, completely fails to move us as he designs to do. It is "roses, roses, all the way," with the central figure of his composition a Royal personage who, crowned and sheated in gilded armour, and seated upon a gorgeously trapped white charger, rides down a medieval street. Armed men follow him, bearing fluttering banners, and garlanded damsels throng about him, scattering rose leaves. Rose leaves too, are shed upon him by fair fingers from overhanging balconies. And, as he passes on in triumph, his glance lights upon a bronze figure, crowned also, but with thorns, and hanging upon a cross by the wayside. There is painstaking and merit to be discovered in the execution of this picture, but the colouring is over sweet, rather than wholly pleasant, the too-too obvious moral is rather thrust in one's face, and the countenance of the crowned conqueror himself, an opportunity for the artist, is commonplace in both contour and expression.

Mr. W. G. Orchardson's large canvas, "Windsor Castle, 1899: Portraits" (No. 143), is one that will doubtless be highly popular at the present moment, displaying as it does four generations of Royalty. In it her Majesty the Queen is seated, benignant, and the Prince of Wales stands, an interested spectator, whilst his Royal Highness the Duke of York encourages his little son, who is dressed in a sailor suit, to present a bouquet of roses to his august great-grandmother. The portraits are all very readily recognisable, and the castle interior is painted, and the figures are placed in it, with that skill for which Mr. Orchardson is remarkable. The tone of the picture, as is usual with this artist, is goldon and mellow, and is punctuated with notes of red and black.

A superb portrait group is No. 213, "Lady Elcho, Mrs. Adeane, and Mrs. Tennant," by Mr. John Sargent. A portrait group of three ladies would seem to be the goal of a portrait painter's ambition, and Mr. Sargent's extraordinary penetration of vision and his masterly and flexible technique render this particular group a truly marvellous achievement. There is absolutely no suggestion at all about it of the posed portrait. The figures of the three animated ladies have come together so, for a moment, by hazard, two of them are in the act of moving; in yet another moment the group will have completely resolved itself into a fresh formation. The painting is a delightful harmony of greens and whites, of variatioted greys and delicate feminine flesh-tints, it has an interesting background of an interior, dark, but with some stray splashes of sunlight. Upon one of the walls hangs Mr. G. F. Watts' portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham. The most important contribution by Mr. H. H. La Thangue to this year's exhibition is No. 562, "The Plough Boy." Down a country road, in the late afternoon, a boy saunters along busily engaged in peeling a willow switch with a knife; two horses, just released from the labours of the plough, plod slowly after him, low red sunlight strikes upon their heads and upon the boy's hands and face; the intent expression of this, the gradual movement, and the exact values of the lighting, are given with marvellous accuracy.

The President, Sir E. J. Paynter, is represented this year by a portrait and a water-colour landscape (to be presently described), and by one graceful little subject picture, "Water Rabies," No. 224. This represents a classical interior with a fountain, surrounded by a tank of marble; two unrobed girls, one in the tank and one without it, are laughingly splashing one another with water from the fountain. Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema has sent only a small contribution to the present exhibition, No. 226, "Goldfish," a recumbent red-haired and green-clad maiden watching some gold-fish in the impluvium of a Greek hall. It has the delicacy and finish that are common to all this artist's works.

The subject that is in everyones mind at the present moment is hinted at in a painting by Mr. Marcus Stone, although its period is not that of our own day. This is No. 161. "A Soldier's Return," which has much in common with the general run of this artist's pictures. The usual Marcus Stone lady, but this time clad in widow's weeds, is seated in the usual garden, upon the steps of the usual sun-dial; she is placing a letter in her bosom, and upon has knee rests a red-leaved bible. But the widow's weeds are premature, for the believed dead warrior is even now returning, with no more traces of past conflict than an arm in a sling, and an aged domestic is pointing out to him his supposed bereaved lady. There is a sincerer note of pathos in No. 168, "In Time of War," by Mr. G. D. Leslie, in a peaceful old garden, upon a peaceful summer afternoon, and on the steps of a sun-dial (a garden without a sun-dial and a girl sitting upon its steps is inconceivable to the Academic mind), is seated a black robed maiden, her head bowed with grief and hidden in her hands. An unconscious and serenely peaceful black cat carries the note of the girls dress into the foreground.

On Saturday evening Mr. Benson brought his season to a close at the Lyceum, where he was succeeded on Thursday by Signora Duse, who has selected "Magda" for her opening venture. On Saturday she appears as "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and on the following Monday in D'Annunzio's play "Gioconda." As this last is entirely unknown to London playgoers a brief sketch of the plot may not be out of place here. The story begins in the studio of a Florentine artist named Lucio, who has just recovered from the effects of an attempt at suicide, prompted by a mad infatuation for his model, Gioconda. In a scene with his wife and little daughter, Lucio congratulates himself upon having broken the spell beneath which he has lain so long. But in the second act it becomes apparent from a conversation between Lucio and his brother-in-law that Gioconda is once more exercising her influence over him—that, indeed, she daily visits the artist's studio with the avowed object of watching over a clay statue of herself which Lucio has recently completed. Lucio's wife meanwhile has guessed something of what is happening and determined to confront her rival, repairs in the third act to the studio. There the two women meet and a tragic scene ensues. The wife demands that Gioconda shall yield up the key of the place, entrusted to her by Lucio, while bitterly accusing her rival of ruining her husband's life. If I must go, exclaims Gioconda, maddened by jealousy, the statue shall first be destroyed. In the struggle that results Lucio's masterpiece is overthrown, crushing the wife in its fall, and mangling both her hands. Terrified at what she has done, Gioconda hurriedly makes her escape. In the final act we see the forlorn figure of the wife, deserted by her husband and with both hands amputated. Presently her little daughter, Beata, appears, bringing her mother an offering of flowers. But these she cannot take while the proffered embrace must also be refused. Eventually, in answer to the child's pressing questions, the unhappy woman is forced to display her mutilated arms.

"Quo Vadis?" is a thing to take or leave according to the taste, or the want of taste, of the observer. As a play it lacks the requisite qualities of directness, concentration, and sustained interest; from the literary stand-point it is simply non-existent. During the past few weeks we have been deluged with a torrent of assertions, denials, accusations, and recriminations respecting the moral and legal rights attached to the dramatisation of Sienkiewicz, novel, with the result that public curiosity had been aroused to an unusal degree by the prospect of Saturday night's production. All the advantages that controversy and bold advertisement can yield have in this fashion been accorded to "Quo Vadis?" There is, notwithstanding, another side to the question. When a vender has a really good article to sell he may perhaps be excused for singing its praises in advance; but when on examination his wares are found to be of the most mediocre description would be purchasers are apt to give expression to their disappointment in somewhat forcible terms. Fortunately for adapter, mangers, and performers, Saturday night's audience proved to be of a decidedly indulgent character, and accepted the feeble and tawdry melodrama presented to their notice without a protest, and even with certain tokens of satisfaction. For this superb mounting, picturesque effects and a final act containing something of the movement and vitality in which the others are markedly deficient must be held mainly responsible. But, regarded as a whole, Quo Vadis? makes an indifferent and tedious entertainment. The catalogue of its defects does not end here, however. The piece avowedly aims at making an appeal to the religious feelings of the public. As in "The Sign of the Cross," the struggle between Roman paganism and Christianity forms the pivot upon which the story, such as it is, revolves. That the subject is one unsuited for stage treatment we by no means assert, But if it is to be handled at the theatre, let it be done in fitting and becoming manner. To introduce into a conventional and commonplace melodrama words, phrases and names that, by virtue of their sacred nature, command the reverence of all thinking men, is to commit an unpardonable offence. It is as if a schoolboy, without any knowledge of art and possessing no executive skill, were to offer us a daub illustrative of the last supreme scene on

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£101 13-16 plus 3-8
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan... £110 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.. £63 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London.....27 9-16—1-16
Do New York.....60 1-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...25 16 1-2 unchanged
Do New York.....4 87 1-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. unchanged
Do Short London Bills, 2 3-4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent. "

Copper Braziers, £83-10.
Arrival—Melpomene.
Wheat afloat for U. K., 2,79,000 qrs.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady with no change in rates and very little doing either way though Bank Telegraphic was given at 1s. 4d. to a very limited extent for cash, but afterwards the seller refused to go on.

Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward...		1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	"	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	"	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 " Francs	"	1-70
Shanghai 30 days' sight		Rs. 195
Hongkong	"	Rs. 143
Japan	"	Rs. 148 1-2

COUNCILS.—At to-day's public sale in London for Rs. 25,00,000 Bills went at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d.; tenders at minimum rate for bills received 10 per cent. Telegrapic in full. The total amount of tenders amounted to between Rs. 200 and Rs. 225 lacs.

The amount to be offered for sale next week is increased by Rs. 5 lacs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95 3-4 for ready and Rs. 95 7-8 for 2nd July coming down during the day to Rs. 95 11-16 and 95 13-16, at which a large business was done.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,270
Manockji Petit S and W Co	1,795
New Berars	475
Howard and Bulloughs	530
Indian Cotton Press	135
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company	68

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with nothing whatever doing.

COALS.—Market steady but with no transactions to report in any description.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is quiet with a downward tendency owing to the smart decline from Home and a small demand here. To-day bold is quoted Rs. 9-14-0 and small grain Rs. 9-11-0 to Rs, 9-12-0.

RAPESEED is quiet with nothing doing rates being 1 anna lower than yesterday at Rs. 7-11-0 for Brown Cawnpore, and Rs. 8 Yellow.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market is firm with a moderate enquiry.

CASTORSEED is unchanged at yesterday's rates.

POPPYSEED.—The market is quieter and business has been done at Rs. 8-13-0, the price declining since to Rs. 8-12-0.

London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 46s. May-June, Antwerp, sellers dull.

Linseed 56s. 9d., May-June, Dunkirk, sellers, flat.

COTTON.—The market is much quieter to-day with almost no demand from Shippers while the Mills only took about 600 bales. Ready Cotton is also lower, Bengals with Home guarantee being Rs. 4, and Westers Rs. 2 lower.

In new Crops prices are lower by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. F. G. Bengals for January 1901 being quoted at Rs. 171 to Rs. 172, and Broach for March Rs. 200.

		Rs.	
Bengal Fine	ready	210	
" F. G.	"	205	
Broach Fine	"	230	
" Good	"	225	

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for exports 500 bales. Imports, 7,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 2-02d.—1-16. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Egyptain Fair Brown, 7 3-16d.—1-16. Good Madras Westerns, 4 9-16d.

Good Tinnevellys, 5d. Fair Cocconadas, 5d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
—4·53	—4·53	—4·44	—4·15	—4·12
plus 3-64	plus 3-64	plus 1-64	plus 1-32	plus 3-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	5,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	5,000 "
Do Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 1-8—1-8
Futures, month of August	8·30—21
Do. do of December	7·58—10

Market closed to-morrow.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	35
Barsee and Nagpur	104
Berar	324
Total Oomras	463
Dhollera	110
Compta and Dharwar	946
Westerns	550
Bengals	195
Persian	9
American	406
Other Sorts	71
Total	2,750

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,298
Linseed	2,814
Rapeseed	4,560
Gingelly Seed	758
Poppy Seed	4,892
Groundnuts	9
Castor Seed	1 770
Rice	70 261
Myrabollams	5,343

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 30.

The mail steamer Ortona, from Australia, arrived.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,535 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	1,63,195	5,66,528	5,709	7,29,432
	...	...	...	8,10,566

Decrease.....Rs. 81,134

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,541	48,546	3,995	...	56,873	...
Goods	2,07,480	1,15,505	91,975	...	14,44,384	...
Other earnings	9,537	18,489	..	8,952	...	42,679
Total for week	2,69,558	1,82,540	87,018	...	...	...
Aggregate	42,26,481	27,68,203	...	...	14,58,478	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CHALMERS—April 23, at Closeburn, Simla, Sarah Brevita, widow of the late Colonel Stuart Monteath, 6th N I (H E I C S), and of Captain A B Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Major George Hamilton, late of the 5th Dragoon Guards and 16th Lancers.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1900.

AN article has appeared in the *Banker's Magazine* on Banking in India from the hand of "Rex." The writer opens with the postulate that the great need in India is the extension of Banks that will collect and distribute the capital of the country. That doctrine has, at all events, the advantage of safeguarding this country from the considerable additions to the Home remittances which will be entailed by the raising in Lombard Street of fifteen or twenty millions sterling to finance a Central Bank in India. Mr. H. D. Macleod, who has paid great attention to the needs of India, has warned us against any attempt to reproduce an imitation of the Bank of England, which would be wholly unsuited to the special conditions prevailing on this Continent. He suggested that we should go to Scotland, and study the banking system which has transformed a poor country with little capital into one of the most prosperous in Europe. A convertible paper currency and the financing of small traders have succeeded in replacing poverty by well-being. Another writer has commended to our attention the marvellous success of the great financial houses in France which minister almost exclusively to the needs of the small farmers and tradesmen in a modest business. The Indian marwari might succeed in doing something of the same kind here, were he more intelligent and less grasping. The writer in the *Banker's Magazine* gives him the credit of having succeeded in one direction where most of the English banks have done very little. He has realised that capital attracts capital, and he has founded his system on the axiom that capital is the foundation of credit. But then the native system is, as in most other things, a class monopoly, no one outside the class deriving anything more than an occasional or remote advantage from it. Still the marwari has extended Indian trade by the enterprise and self-denial which induce him to go beyond the frontiers and search out isolated villages requiring his help. But after all, he is a money-lender, and not a banker in the true sense of the word. He does not take deposits from his customers and lend them out to others. The writer himself a bank-manager in Calcutta, frankly avows that in many respects the existing banks are as sectional and exclusive in their methods as the marwaris.

The Presidency Banks do not lay themselves out to attract deposits and distribute working capital. They have few mofussil branches and the native traders complain that even where they exist they are no use to them whatever. We know from other sources that the transfer of produce from the mofussil to the ports is financed almost wholly by the native shroffs, the Exchange Banks finance the foreign trade, raising funds for the purpose during the busy season in London. None of them take any interest in developing trade between one mofussil town and another or between the mofussil and the ports. "Rex" points to the fact that Bengal has a considerable trade with the Malabar Coast, Karachi and Bombay, and Madras has large dealings with Burma and this city; while Bombay on the other hand supplies Calcutta or Madras with cotton. He complains there is no systematic banking connection between the mofussil of one Presidency and the principal port or mofussil of another Presidency, with the result the marwaris finance all that business. According to his view the Exchange Banks, confining themselves chiefly to foreign trade, only enter spasmodically into local business. Their aggregate capital and resources being insufficient even for the financing of the foreign trade, during the short period in which it is active, there is great monetary stringency whenever that trade exceeds the average. The local banks come in for even more severe reprobation. Wherever they are established, they restrict their business to borrowing and lending money locally. They have nothing to do with the business arising out of the traffic between one town and another, or with the mofussil. From "Rex's" point of view, the absence of banks to undertake this town to town finance indicates where expansion is most needed. Another deficiency is the lack of paper money which is restricted to Government currency notes, that, as a rule, can only be converted into coin at the Presidency towns where they are issued. The treasuries up-country are empowered to cash currency notes "when convenient;" whence it arises that conversion is more frequently refused than granted. The general idea that the natives of India are prejudiced against paper money, and will not accept it is inconsistent with the extensive use of hoondies from one end of India to the other. In this connection it may be mentioned that a branch of a famous French Bank that was established for some years in Bombay, made it a second rule to have nothing to do with hoondies, the medium by which the great bulk of business is transacted in this country. It was nothing to them that the Presidency Banks have for years dealt in hoondies to the amount of many crores; they were native bills of exchange, which it was not safe to deal with. It surprised no one to learn that this branch of an important French bank closed its doors some months ago.

That the Asiatic in general has no objection to notes even when they are of foreign origin is shown by the fact that when large numbers of Persians were employed in the construction of the Russian railway system in Central Asia, the shroffs in Teheran, Ispahan and other large Persian towns cashed rouble currency notes to a great extent in the ordinary course of business. We agree with "Rex" that currency notes and bank-notes are not in any way an offence to custom or prejudice in the East. If they were as readily convertible in the mofussil as they are in the Presidency cities, they would come into general use without any difficulty. But while notes issued in Bengal or Madras are not cashed, or cashed only at a discount in Bombay and Karachi, and in many places are not cashed at all, there is a natural reluctance to accept an inconvenient monetary instrument. In Scotland, where people are proverbially cautious, notes are preferred to sovereigns. "Rex" admits that there would be some risk and expense at the outset in arranging for the conversion of notes into coin at all treasuries within the circle of issue. Once the system was at work there would be little expense and less risk. As matters are now, the officials of the Government treasuries have no personal departmental interest in making notes popular. They have no means of interchanging the money of one treasury with that of another, without transporting coin which is expensive or issuing treasury orders. The deduction is that they can never become active agencies for the popularisation of paper money. The Government have come to recognise the advantages of a wider use of the currency note, and it is doubtless mainly with that view that it has been proposed to establish a central bank to manage the note circulation while affording greater financial strength to India. The Government lay stress on the absence of banking enterprise proportioned to the needs of the country as a whole, and on the fact that trade and business undertakings are hampered by want of financial facilities. "Rex" holds that these propositions are incontrovertible, but he rightly considers that the present banks might receive assistance from the Government, and be enabled to gradually increase and extend their area of usefulness without giving a monopoly to one overwhelming bank. If they were handed over the control and regulation of the note issue and the gold currency, they would be encouraged to increase their capital and to open new branches; they would be in a better position than the Government to choose the time and place for new developments. Three Presidency Banks, each having an intimate acquaintance with the needs of its own Presidency, would be found less likely to commit serious mistakes than one central administration.

THE Orange Free State has been formally annexed after having been independent for almost half a century. We do not hear that the proclamation was received with outward demonstrations of joy by the Free Staters. But considering their country is over-run from one end to the other by British troops, it is not at all likely that they will make any ostentatious manifestation of disapproval. Founded in 1836 by the Dutch trekkers from Cape Colony the country was proclaimed British territory by Sir Harry Smith in 1848, but by a convention entered into six years later the inhabitants were declared by her Majesty's Special Commissioner "to all intents and purposes a free and independent people and their Government to be treated thenceforth as a free and independent Government." The Free Staters gave little trouble, being a peaceful, pastoral people, and had it not been that they, foolishly for themselves, decided to throw in their lot with the Transvaalers they would have been saved all the terrors of war and the blood of many of their sons and brothers. As to what has become of their former President no one seems to know. But it is probable he is with President Kruger in Leydenburg, if not already taking the shortest cut to Koomati Poort for Lorenzo Marques. The formal annexation of the Transvaal will follow in a few days if the policy of scuttle continues. President Kruger denies he is suing for peace, so it is probable that a stand will be made at Pretoria unless at the end of the three days of fasting and prayer it shall be revealed to the Boers and their leaders that they are merely throwing away valuable lives in holding out any longer. It would be impossible not to admire the pluck of a people who stood out to the last for what they considered right, but when they recognise as they must, that they have not the remotest chance of success and no earthly advantage to gain further resistance is nothing short of madness. The occupation of Zeerust and advance on Lichtenburg neutralises the efforts of the enemy at Polfontein and means that troops from Mafeking are now advancing towards Pretoria, both by the north and south roads.

THE chief centres of the famine are the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency. The situation in the former gets more deplorable as each week comes and goes, and for the period ending on Saturday last there were nearly two million persons dependent upon State-aid. In Bombay Presidency there has been a decrease in the numbers on relief, but it is probably due rather to fear arising from cholera epidemics than to a lessening of the privations of the people. This dreadful disease has broken out at many of the relief camps, and thousands of panic-stricken workers have fled. The total in receipt of relief is 5,730,380, and it is likely these figures will advance to six millions before there is any perceptible improvement in the agricultural situation. In several provinces prospects have improved. Madras has received seasonable rain in many parts, which has benefited the crops. Pasturage is improving in the Circars, while the cattle are in normal condition. In certain parts of Bombay Presidency slight rain has fallen, which has assisted the preparation of land for autumn cultivation. It is painful to note that the severe mortality among cattle in Gujerat is unabated, while suffering is experienced in certain parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Bengal and North-Western Provinces were again visited by beneficial rain, with the result that standing crops promise a good harvest. The situation in the Punjab is improving, the moderate showers which have fallen generally having enabled the land to recover, besides being beneficial to both extra spring and autumn crops. Fodder and water are generally inadequate throughout the Central Provinces. Light showers fell in thirteen districts, and land is being prepared for autumn sowings. The prospects of the tea crop in Assam are generally good, but red spider and mosquito blight prevails in some gardens in the Sumra Valley. The situation in Mysore and Coorg does not get brighter. In Berar the breaking up of land for monsoon crops continues, and the same work is being carried on in Hyderabad, where water is very deficient. Rain fell in most of the Rajputana States, where preparation for autumn crops are being undertaken. In Central India rain has fallen; the condition of agricultural stock is good but pasturage is indifferent.

THE report on the administration of Bengal for 1898-99 deals with two plague epidemics, but it cannot be said that the observations made in combating the pestilence in Calcutta throw any new light on the real problem—to discover the microbe in nature, for this is the difficulty medical science has to overcome. The first epidemic in Calcutta broke out on April 16, 1898, and continued for five months. The authorities ordered segregation, disinfection, and advocated resort to inoculation. Panic seized the people, and it is computed that 150,000 persons left Calcutta in a few months, the result being a temporary but serious dislocation of business. Inoculation was rejected, and in the second epidemic which followed a few months after, "the work of disinfection was consequently extended both in scope and efficacy, and the comparative light incidence of plague may, perhaps, be ascribed, humanly speaking to its effect." The officials in the capital of India apparently rely, in a more or less degree, on disinfectant as an efficacious agent in the destruction of the plague bacillus. The consensus of opinion in the Western capital, based on an extensive experience in the use of disinfectants, is that the latter does not check the spread of the disease. In Bombay a great mistake was made in the first instance by putting disinfection into the hands of untrained laymen, who did not know either how to compound or apply a disinfectant such as perchloride of mercury. The most the Bombay Government can say is that as far the records go the results given by disinfection are negative: the records on the subject being so defective. In a great many cases it certainly appears to have been useless as plague has re-appeared shortly after in a disinfected house, but in such cases there is no evidence that the disinfection of the house was properly carried out. It would be both interesting and valuable to see the evidence which forms the basis of this reliance of the Bengal Government, for as it is not known whereabouts in nature the plague germ is to be found, whether in food, soil, air or clothes, it is difficult to see what grounds there can be for saying that disinfection has been really effective. From about the beginning of this year Calcutta has been subject to a third epidemic which has exceeded both in the virulence and duration any of its predecessors, and it is quite possible that city is learning the futility of relying on disinfection as an effectual means to check plague. Plague germs which have been cultivated can be killed by the application of a strong disinfectant in a few hours, or again they may be destroyed by a simple exposure to the sun. Disinfectants might check the disease if we knew exactly where to apply them, but this is the point which baffles all plague specialists. Calcutta, like Bombay, maintains a strong staff for sea inspection, which is thoroughly carried out. The officials in Calcutta have long maintained a strong staff for this work, though there were at one time complaints against this as it was thought to be unnecessary expenditure. The trade of the Port can only be maintained by this means, and it speaks well for the forethought of the Plague Department in Calcutta that they were prepared for the outbreak.

THE gross earnings of the Indian railways in the week ending May 12 show an increase of over sixteen lakhs as compared with the corresponding week of last year. Towards this result the principal contributors were the East Indian Railway, five lakhs; Rajputana-Malwa, four and three-quarter lakhs; Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland, each three; and Burma Railway, Nizam's Guaranteed and Southern Mahratta, each roughly two lakhs. On the wrong side of the return are the North-Western Railway which shows a falling-off of over six lakhs, G. I. P. two and a quarter lakhs, and Oudh and Rohilkhund and the B. B. and C. I., each stand a lakh and a half to the bad. The returns from January 1 to May 12 show an increase of a crore and twenty-eight lakhs over the corresponding period of last year.

THE ball in honour of the Queen's birthday took place on Monday evening at Viceregal Lodge, Simla. There was a large attendance, though the number of guests received by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon was scarcely as great at last year. This annual State function was as usual brilliant gathering.

THE use of electric power in India is receiving every encouragement from Government. It is now intended to light Wellington Station in the Nilgiris by electricity derived from the Karheri Falls.

THE General Court-Martial which has been ordered to try Major C. C. Anderson, 26th Punjab Infantry, on charges of alleged insubordination, will assemble at Rawalpindi on the 30th instant. Major Anderson will be defended by counsel.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday actually fell below the normal, being 61 against an average of 62, but ten fresh cases of plague with 11 deaths were reported.

As the services of Lieutenant Macpherson, 2nd Gurkhas, are not available, Lieutenant Plant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, will accompany the Dhobi Corps to South Africa.

THE Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers, who have been encamped at Muttra owing to the famine in Rajputana, will move into the British Cavalry lines during the rains.

THE Quarantine Doctor at Bandar Abbas reported on the 19th instant that plague had appeared at Kishm. Eighteen cases and eleven deaths have occurred since the 30th of April.

THE Cragg's Research Scholarship of £300 a year has been awarded to Mr. G. C. Low, M.A., M.B., C.M., a student of the London School of Tropical Medicine. Mr. Low will, in the first instance, accompany Mr. Chamberlain's expedition to study malaria in the Roman Campagna, leaving England on or about May 15, and will subsequently proceed to the West Indies.

IF there is one thing that distinguishes Mohamedan legal traditions it is the respect which they show for the legal profession. Sir Raymond West, in the course of an interesting article, contributed to the Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation, entitled "Mohamedan Law in India," draws prominent attention to this curious circumstance. He also quotes several sayings such as the following:—"When the Most High desires to show favour to one of his slaves, he makes him a lawyer," and "The prayers of a lawyer are mightier against Satan than those of a thousand laymen." It will be noted, with reference to the latter dictum, that it confines itself to prayers, and says nothing about pleading.

MR. F. H. CLEAVER, formerly of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., and well known in Calcutta, who went out to the Cape about Christmas time in the hope of seeing some fighting, has, says a Calcutta paper, had his heart's desire amply satisfied. He had little difficulty in being attached himself as a trooper to Kitchener's Horse, and in a fortnight's time had the honour of being promoted by rapid but regular steps to a Lieutenancy. He took part in the fighting at Paardeberg and in General French's march to Kimberley.

THE British Ambassador and Lady Monson, on May 5, visited the Indian and Ceylon Sections of the Paris Exhibition. They were received by Mr. W. E. Davidson, who is in charge of the Ceylon Court, as delegate of the Government of that island, and Mr. B. J. Rose, the secretary of the Indian and Ceylon Committee, who has charge of the Indian Section. They subsequently took tea at the Ceylon Tea-house.

WHAT the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" describes as "An example of brilliant German journalism" is given in the "Lokalanzeiger," the newspaper most widely read in Berlin. In reproducing a telegram from London announcing the gallant work done by Macdonalds Highlanders, especially by the Black Watch, this journal, which throughout the war has been notably hostile to England, states that the "coloured troops were conspicuous by their bravery, wishing its readers to understand that the world "black" referred to Kaffirs. This intelligence is, moreover, printed in conspicuous type.

ONE of the most striking features of the export trade of India for the year ending in March last, was the great increase in the number of raw hides exported, and this was accompanied by an increase in the quantity of horns shipped out of India of about 23 per cent. on the average of the two preceding years, and in the case of animal bones of over 50 per cent. If these facts are at all indicative of the losses that had so early in the year already fallen upon the herds of Western India, the ultimate total loss, when it comes to be reckoned up, will be appalling, and the country must take long to recover from the shock; whilst the replacement of such a number of the breeding animals, which are usually those least cared for, will be only possible by slow degrees, and the efficiency of agriculture must be crippled for a long time to come. Much of the loss is doubtless due to overstocking, but it falls at length on the prudent and the unwise alike.

PRESIDING on May 9, at the 42nd annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society for India at Exeter Hall, Lord Northbrook said that some of the native administered States in India, such as Rajpootana and Mysore, were the strongest supporters of the British rule. They knew that England never interfered unless it was absolutely necessary, and the people knew we had no desire to extend our territories in those States. The Queen had declared some time ago that the independence and dignity of those States would be respected, and it had been. They were a strong support to British rule, and they had shown their support lately. (Applause.) Lord Northbrook proceeded to say that the British must not be deceived with the idea that the mass of Indians were penetrated by Western civilisation. The truth was, the mass of Indians were much the same as a thousand years ago. Western civilisation and Cristianity had scarcely made any impression on the great mass of the people.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on May 6:—The exchange of the very cordial telegrams between the German Emperor and the Viceroy of India has made an excellent impression here, especially owing to the fact that His Majesty employed once more the words, "Blood is thicker than water." It was in June, 1896, that he first used those words, in answering the telegram sent by the Royal Institution of Naval Architects, who met in Berlin that year. He telegraphed then, "I hope that the cordial reception you have met here proves the truth of the proverb, "Blood is thicker than water." It will be remembered that the members of that institution, under the presidency of the Earl of Hopetoun, were received then by His Majesty at the new palace, near Potsdam, and that Lord Hopetoun said that people in England sincerely endeavoured to foster friendly relations with Germany, one of the most powerful empires of the world, called upon to secure and maintain international peace; and he added that England had every reason to live in friendship with the mighthy and peaceful German nation.

AN engineer (C. A. McMullen, Johannesburg, and Cork, Ireland) relates in the "Evening News" the following story from the front:—While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Prieska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his Staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the doorposts, and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sun-bonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavouring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blandishments of "Arrah Darlint; Kisha now, Acushla," &c., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed. Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded Chief of Staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself. Kitchener gazed at her, standing bravely though tearfully there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's orders with reference to the destruction of Rightman's Farm could not be carried out owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen."

WE cannot congratulate the Navy League, writes a service paper, upon its decidedly novel method of directing public attention to the defects of the Fleet. The intention was excellent, no doubt, but there is something decidedly undignified in employing the sandwich-man to advertise the alleged lame ducks of the Fleet. Besides this—which is more or less a matter of taste—was the League quite justified in quoting from one of Lord C. Beresford's speeches? To take an extract from the speech of a flag officer now on service abroad, and place it on a sandwich-board, appears to us distinctly improper and unfair. Any officer less secure of the public favour than Lord C. Beresford might easily be damaged professionally by such misuse of his speeches. For the rest, it is perfectly true that there are obsolete vessels on the official lists. That it is so deceives no foreign Power, and should not even mislead the man in the street. It is a matter of notoriety that the flagship of the First Reserve Squadron is armed with muzzle-loaders, and that many other ships similarly armed are yet flying the pennant. All this is very well known, and being so, gives students of Naval policy and cognate subjects a right to criticise the Navy, but we feel a prejudice against the sandwich-board when used for this purpose, which the Navy League will possibly scorn as old-fashioned.

THE exhibit of the London and North-Western Railway Company at the Paris Exhibition—the new locomotive "La France," has arrived in the pavilion in which it will eventually be shown, but as yet it has not been set up. This, however, writes a correspondent, is no fault of the exhibitors, but of the authorities of the World's Fair. "La France" is the four thousandth engine that has been constructed at the Crewe works of the London and North-Western Company. It was designed by Mr. F. W. Webb, the Company's chief mechanical engineer, and is of the "Great Britain" type. Mr. Webb entered the service of the London and North-Western Company at Crewe in the year 1851. At that time there were only 176 engines on the *road*, and in the construction of every one since then Mr. Webb has been concerned, and for many years past he has been the officer entirely responsible. The Crewe engine works occupy 116 acres of ground, the covered in area being no less than 36 acres. Mr. Webb has recently had drawn up some exceedingly interesting tables, showing the engine performances of the company's stock. Once in three hours they accomplish, in the aggregate, a distance equal to a journey round the world; in 29 hours their tale of travel equals a journey to the moon, and in about 15 months a journey to the sun, and in all this the pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal consumed is 7·45. The number of miles of rails operated on is 2,900; the passengers carried annually number 82,000,000, and the tons of goods and minerals 42,000,000. Mr. Webb is a bachelor. He tells his friends he has never had time to think of getting married, and it may well be so.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

UNINTERRUPTED ADVANCE OF LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Germiston, 29th evening, says :—"I arrived here this afternoon without being seriously opposed.

No casualties have taken place in the Main Column and not many among the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry.

The enemy did not expect us until to-morrow and had not removed all their rolling-stock.

We hold the junction connecting Johannesburg with Natal, Pretoria and Klerksdorp.

I understand the mines are not injured.

I propose to enter Johannesburg with all the troops to-morrow at noon and expect to meet with no opposition."

THE POSITION AT LAING'S NEK.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter wires from Mount Prospect on the 29th that the British occupy very strong positions commanding Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek.

The Boers last evening ineffectively shelled the British position. Our naval guns this morning bombarded Pagwani, on Laing's Nek. The enemy replied harmlessly.

The outposts on both flanks were engaged.

Our twelve-pounders prevented the Boers from placing their gun on Botha's Pass.

LORD SALISBURY ON ANNEXATION.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet given by the London Conservatives last night, repudiated the assertion that he promised there should be no annexation in South Africa. His Lordship said we were forced to go to war to abate the oppression of the Queen's subjects.

We have made tremendous sacrifices and faced them with the conviction that they should never recur.

Regarding our future policy, his Lordship said that it would be uniform with what England always pursued towards her colonists, viz., of appeasement, affection and co-operation.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Captain Trenchard, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenants Baker, 1st Royal Irish Regiment; Gray, 1st South Wales Borderers; and Murphy, 2nd Suffolk Regiment; also 2nd-Lieutenant Comyn, 1st East Surreys; proceed to South Africa on duty.

The War Office have accepted the Government of India's proposal that non-commissioned officers sent from India to South Africa, who may be retained for duty there for any length of time be seconded and replaced in India.

CELEBRATIONS AT BARODA.

A correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—Mr. C. M. Samel Becher, a Sardar of the State and the Baroda Residency Honorary Treasurer, gave a pansupari party last evening, in honour of the victories of British arms in South Africa at his own bungalow in Baroda cantonment. It was largely attended. Among those present were :—Captain and Mrs. Carnegy, in charge Resident, Baroda; H. E. the D. B. Dewan Saheb, all the Cantonment, Civil and Military officers, some of the leading Sardars, Durekhdars, Sheriffs, Pleaders, and almost all the State officers, Mr. Chimanlal M. Samel Becher, in addressing the meeting, said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is quite natural for all loyal persons to share the joys and sorrows of their rulers: and this has been amply demonstrated by her Majesty's Indian subjects in connection with the recent Transvaal War. My family have been rendering their humble services to the Paramount Power and the Baroda State for more than a century past and responsible great officers like Jonathan Duncan, once the Governor of Bombay, William Wallace and other eminent writers on Baroda affairs have been kind enough to note them. Even now my firm possesses the right of supplying treasurers to the Baroda Presidency Treasury. Should not I then with all my friends here be justly proud of our late decisive victories in South Africa, which we hope will be the stepping stone to our final success in the very near future. The benefits of the British rule are known to all and though one could grow eloquent over it, it would be repeating what all of us are aware of, so I do not do it here. In the midst of our present manifold and unprecedented calamities, such as plague, famine, &c., we are fortunate enough to have such sympathetic rulers as H. E. Lord Curzon and H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar, who are personally trying their utmost to alleviate our present sufferings and to remove the cause of frequent famines in this country. I am quite sure that H. E. Lord Curzon's generous sympathy and impartial justice to the natives of India will win for him the name and fame of the Great Akbar Shah before the term of his office expires. In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all for having kindly accepted my invitation this evening.

Light refreshments were then provided, while praises of her Majesty the Empress of India and his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar were being sung by clever Indian musicians. All those present were then garlanded and the customary attar, goolab and pan-supari were distributed. The Baroda Settlement Commissioner, R. B. G. R. Nimbalkar, proposed three hearty cheers in honour of the British victories, which were heartily responded to by all present. The party then dispersed.

THE RISING IN CHINA.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Reuter, wiring from Peking on the 29th, says a relief party from here has brought back twenty-five persons, including women and children from Chenghsintien.

A "Times" telegram from Peking says the foreign legations have notified to the Tsung-li-Yamen that foreign guards have been summoned.

BRITISH REPULSE NEAR KUMASSI.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that a detachment from the relief force has been repulsed near Kumassi.

Lieutenant Slater and a number of Housas were killed.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL GALLIFET.

PARIS, MAY 29.

General Gallifet has resigned the Ministry of War on the ground of ill-health.

General Andre will replace him.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

The total applications for two millions of India Bills amount to £5,558,000, all allotted for twelve months. Tenders at £96-10-6 receive thirteen per cent. and above in full. The average is £3-6-2.

TERRIBLE FATALITY AT AHMEDABAD.

THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 30.

In addition to the miseries caused by plague and cholera at Ahmedabad, another terrible fatality occurred on Monday outside the Khanpur city gate While a large number of natives, comprising men, women and children, were washing their clothes on the banks of the Sabarmati River, a large portion of the embankment gave way without the slightest warning. Many persons were crushed and buried. The work of extrication was very difficult, and it is reported that thirty lives have been lost.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The following is the result of the Derby :—

Diamond Jubilee	1
Simonsdale	2
Disguise II.	3

The Derby was run in dull weather.

The following is the order of the horses as they passed the post and their price at starting :—Diamond Jubilee 6 to 4, Simonsdale 100 to 6, Disguise II. 8 to 1, Bonarosa, Most Excellent, Chevening, Sailor Lad, Forfarshire, Governor II., First Principle, Democrat, Sidus, Frontignan and Dewi Sant, all 10 to 1.

BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The following is the latest Derby betting this evening :—

9 to 4	against	Diamond Jubilee.
11 to 4	"	Forfarshire.
8 to 1	"	Disguise II.
8 to 1	"	Chevening.
100 to 8	"	Bonarosa.
100 to 6	"	Sailor Lad.
100 to 6	"	Simondale.
20 to 1	"	Democrat.
100 to 3	"	Governor II.
1,000 to 15	"	Most Excellent.
100 to 1	"	First Principle.
100 to 1	"	Sidus.

OFFICERS ON FAMINE DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Major Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry; Captains Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, and Daleyell, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; and Lieutenants Bayley, 27th Bombay Infantry; Mosse, 4th Bombay Rifles; Carpenter, 7th Bombay Infantry, and Blair 23rd Bombay Rifles are posted for famine duty.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Keene is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Quetta.

Major Price, 28th Bombay Infantry, is confirmed as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on district staff.

Majors Sherard, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Southey 30th Bombay Infantry, have passed in tactics.

The water-supply at Shinghar having become insufficient the 23rd Bombay Rifles have been moved into camp at Shergalli on the Suleiman Range.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY VS. NAVAL DEFENCE SQUADRON.

This game, played on the Cooperage, last evening, was witnessed by a fairly large and enthusiastic gathering. The boys of the Education Society's team were, many of them, comparative youngsters, but during the progress of play, gave evidence of having been carefully coached. They gave a most creditable display, while it was noticed they were far quicker with their sticks than their elder opponents. Further it seemed that the younger the boy the more fearless he appeared of the player opposed to him. Their combined play was excellent, and at times the passing far above the average seen on the ground. The Naval team were not so sure in their striking, but put in some good work. Their left forwards did some neat passing, but generally towards the close their superior physique told in their favour. The boys were the first to draw blood, putting up their first goal from a stubborn tussle in front of the Naval posts. The success appeared to have its effect on the youngsters who for practically the whole of the first half kept the Naval eleven confined to their own ground. The latter, twenty minutes from the start, got away down the left wing through an open field and by a neat shot equalised matters. The play then again turned in favour of the boys who passing well made things unpleasant for the Navals whose goal was again invaded. At half-time the boys led by 2 goals to 1, but immediately after the resumption put two more well-earned goals to their credit. The Naval eleven claimed the last one scored to have resulted from "off-side" play, but the appeal was disallowed. Soon afterwards another good run of the elder players enabled the sailors to score their second goal. The boys who from this stage appeared to feel the pace the game having been a fast one, fell off somewhat in form. They, however, again pulled themselves together and about five minutes before the call of time put up their fifth goal. Before the whistle sounded the end of the game the Naval team again raised their score, the youngsters who were well applauded for playing a plucky match, winning by 5 goals to 3.

The following were the teams :—

Bombay Education Society.—Goal, W. Murray, backs, F. Bowan and P. Somerville; half-backs, R. Royal, P. Ryton, and J. Brown; forwards, Fleming, Pitt, G. Rogers, Fido, and Ross.

Naval Defence Squadron.—Goal, Newton; backs, Morland and Philips; half-backs, Rocke, Hayward, and Campbell; forwards, Greyston, Jerrold, Vines, Coppinger and Hazel.

SECOND ROUND.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY VS. 8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery, who had a bye in the draw for the first round of the competition, met the 8th Bombay Infantry last evening, in the second round. The match took place on the Oval before a large number of on-lookers. The Volunteers had not the strongest team possible and in the Native team there was a slight alteration from that which beat the Shropshires in the first round, Haji Khan taking the place of Akhbar Khan. From start to finish the game was fast and interesting, and towards the close, as it became evident that the match would end in a draw, the play was of an exciting order. The Bombay Infantry had probably the best of matters, and certainly should have scored on several occasions. But the Volunteers had a capital goal-keeper in R. Green, who repeatedly saved in fine style. At the start the Artillery defended the southern end, and for a time the game ruled fast and even. Appeals for "sticks" and "off-side" became rather frequent and early the Artillery lost a chance, through the latter infringement. Several openings fell to them but without results. The Natives next attacked but a fruitless corner was the only result. They came again and Green saved cleverly. At half-time the teams crossed over with no score. The Infantry renewed the attack immediately on the re-start and appeared certain to score, but Green made three remarkable saves in rapid succession. Then the Artillery carried the ball to the other end and Captain Dunlop, who throughout the match played a sterling game as back, saved finely. For his side he was as safe against the Artillery attack as Green was impassable at the other end. When the whistle blew for time, the game was still even, neither side having scored. It was decided to play an extra twenty minutes; and immediately the Infantry reasserted themselves sending in a shot which was nullified by "off-side" play. The end of the first ten minutes of the extra time still left the teams with no score. On crossing over Hogan for the Artillery took the ball along finely but the Native goal-keeper cleared well on both occasions. The Infantry were again pressing when the whistle sounded leaving the game a pointless draw.

The following constituted the B.V. A. team :—Goal, R. Green; backs, W. Bell and R. Rowbotham; half-backs, F. Spencer, G. Gallagher and G. Hland; forwards, R. Hogan, W. Hogan, W. Kelly, A. Green and Perkins,

It was decided to re-play the tie on the Oval on Friday evening.

THE MATHERAN WEEK.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

ANGLO-PARSEE TENNIS MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 29.

THE Matheran Week, which commenced on the Queen's Birthday, is now drawing to a close. The booming of the guns at Bombay in honour of her Majesty's Birthday was distinctly audible on the Hill early in the morning of the 24th. The usual Scottish Orphanage Sports were held in the evening on the Olympia. A strong committee of management was formed with Colonel T. H. Mackenzie as president, the other members being Major M. Collie, I.M.S., Captain H. P. Lane, Captain C. C. Renton, Rev. W. G. Robertson and Messrs. D. Binning, R. J. Currie, N. D. Stranack and J. Anderson, who was appointed honorary secretary. There were twenty-two events on the programme, all of which were well filled. Some of the preliminary heats were competed beforehand and the finals were left to be decided on the day of the sports. A great deal of amusement was caused by the Potato Race and the Sack and Obstacle Races as also the Tug-of-War. After the sports were over Mrs. Collie, the wife of the Superintendent, distributed the prizes. The usual cheers were heartily given and terminated the gathering.

In the evening a Fancy Dress Ball was held at the Rugby Hotel. The grounds and building were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the string Band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, specially brought up from Bombay, was in attendance. A "Champagne Dinner" was given, and the toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, the Band playing the National Anthem. At the close of the dinner the health of the proprietor of the Rugby Hotel, who is very popular here on account of his courteous and obliging disposition, was drunk with honours, the whole assembly standing up and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The Fancy Dress Ball at the Rugby Hotel, which took place on the Queen's Birthday, was quite a novelty for Matheran and in spite of having had only two days' notice in which to get ready for this event, the costumes were excellent, the local durzies having had a lively time of it during those forty-eight hours. Half of the floor of the big dining-room of the hotel was prepared for the dance and considering the foundation presented a most satisfactory surface, the sides and corners of the room being decorated with flowers. Refreshments were served in a shamiana in the garden. Of the various ladies' costumes, the most successful were those of Miss Kathleen Barry, who came as Yum-Yum and looked the sweetest Japanese maiden imaginable, and Miss Stranack, whose impersonation of the "Runaway Girl" was excellent. Mrs. Collie came as "Granny" and looked the picture of what a grandmamma should be. Two more admirable costumes were those of Miss Davey as "Early Victorian" and Miss Davies as "Baby." Others were Miss V. Davey "Union Jack," Miss Willis "Sister of Mercy," Miss Reynolds "Pierette," Miss Cosgrave "Comin' thro' the Rye," Mrs. Rimington, "Fisher Girl," Miss Scott "Kate Greenaway." Several ladies came poudre and of these the most noticeable were Mrs. J. P. Barry, Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Renton. The most striking gentleman's costume was that of Mr. Gow Gregor, who came as "Mephistopheles" and looked it. Through the kindness of Colonel Mackenzie, the Band of the 2nd Grenadiers was in attendance and played admirably. The most attractive item of the evening's amusement was the Cotillon, the "May pole" figure of which was a perfect kaleidoscope of revolving colours.

The thanks of all are due to Mrs. T. P. Barry, Mrs. Renton, Miss Stranack and Miss Kathleen Barry, to whose untiring exertions the success of the dance was due.

The following was the programme :—

Valse	Dream Faces.
Valse	Dorothy.
Lancers	La Mascotte.
Valse	Toreador.
Barn Dance	Happy Darkies.
Valse	L'Etudiantina.
Polka	La Poupee.
Cotilleon	
Valse	Cordova.
Valse	Mondnacht Am Rhein.
Lancers	Gaiety Girl.
Valse	Sobre Las Olas.
Washington Post.	
Valse	The River of Years.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A lawn-tennis match was got up last Monday amongst the visitors on the Hill. The match was between the champion representatives of the Europeans and Parsees on the Hill, and was therefore looked forward to with the greatest interest by all the visitors on the Hill. The former were represented by Captain Northcote of the 1st Norfolk Regiment and Captain Lane of the Hyderabad Contingent and the latter by Messrs. Phirosha Hormusji Vakil and Dadiba Cursetji Mehta. It was for the first time that such a match was played on the gymkhana ground which was open to Europeans and Natives alike without any distinction. Before the game commenced a large number of European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness the match. There was also a fair sprinkling of Mahomedan and Hindu ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, C. I. E., who was present on the occasion, had kindly offered two beautiful silver cups to the winner of the match. The cups worth Rs. 100 were mounted on handsome plinths. There was a good deal of excitement amongst both the communities and some excellent play was watched by the spectators, and the players were loudly cheered now and then by their respective partizans. The Parsees won the match chiefly through the brilliant performance of Mr. P. H. Vakil. Some of his strokes were really very good and were deservedly applauded both by Europeans and Parsees. After the match was over the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee, who occupied the chair on the occasion, addressed the assembly as follows :—

Mr. Adenwalla, Dr. Collie, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I was requested to preside on this occasion, I was at first very reluctant to consent not knowing the technique of the game of tennis. Thinking, however, that it would be ungracious to refuse to assist at this interesting match, I consented, and I am very glad that I did so, because in common with you all, ladies and gentlemen, I have had an opportunity of witnessing a most exciting tennis match. I believe this is the first occasion on which the Native visitors in the hill have been admitted within the sacred precincts of the gymkhana ground. It has often been asserted by Native gentlemen of position that owing to their deep prejudices amongst Natives the Europeans do not have any social intercourse with Natives. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I strongly protest against such an assertion. When I consider the difficulties that lie in the way of Europeans desirous of social intercourse with Natives, my wonder is not that there so little of social intercourse between the communities, but that there is even so much of it. The language, the habits, the customs and the social institutions of the Natives of India are so entirely different from those of the Europeans that no surprise need be felt at that want of intercourse which we all so much desire. To those of my Native friends who complain most in this matter, I would ask the simple question. What intercourse there is between the Parsees and Hindus, the Hindus and the Mahomedans and again the Mahomedans and the Parsees? The same difficulties that prevent the Native communities from having any intercourse between them operate in the case of the Europeans. Another circumstance that prevents social intercourse between the Europeans and the Natives is the misunderstanding that prevails among them about each other. Europeans newly-arrived in India and even sometimes those that have been residents here for a prolonged period have ludicrous and most erroneous ideas about the Natives. They think that every Musalman has a number of wives, that they are very ignorant, that they are prisoners in their houses, that they have no domestic happiness, etc. On the other hand Natives who see European ladies and gentlemen dancing at balls, attending the theatres, bands and other places of public amusements are apt to be carried away with the idea that the womenfolk among the Europeans make pleasure the business of their lives. From all this I come to this conclusion that there are two insuperable barriers between Europeans and Natives, which render all attempts at social intercourse nugatory and they are (1) the difference of language, habit, customs, etc., and (2) absence of knowledge concerning each other. Under the circumstances it is peculiarly gratifying to find Europeans and Natives gathered together here to witness this match and Dr. Collie who organised it as well as the members of the gymkhana who allowed their ground to be used for the purpose deserve our best thanks. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Cowasji Adenwalla who with his usual generosity gave two beautiful silver cups to the winners of this match. I must confess that I am not an expert in the game and do not understand much of it; yet, I am sure you will agree with me when I say that the match has been won by the best players. This should not elate the Parsees too much. They must not think that because they have won the match to-day, they will win it always. I am sure I can say with confidence that the losing side made a very good match of it and both sides exhibited good form though the fortunes of the war were against the Europeans. I hope in future that there may be many such interesting matches between Europeans and Natives on this ground. Gatherings like this are very valuable means of making the two communities understand each other better and begetting that harmony and good fellowship between the rulers and the subjects so essential for good government. I now request Mrs. Collie to distribute the prizes to the winners of the match. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Collie then presented the cups to the winners. The Hon'ble Mr. Budrudin shook hands with the winners and congratulated them on the success they achieved. Dr. Collie then proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Budrudin and three cheers were given to the winners, Mrs. Collie and Mr. Cowasjee Adenwalla, C.I.E.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE RATEPAYERS.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

THE City of Bombay Improvement Trust Memoria Commitee of the Land-owners, Rate-payers and Residents of the F and G Wards, Bombay have forwarded a copy of the Memorial to the Government of Bombay, adopted on the 20th instant, at the General Meeting of the aforesaid Land-owners. In it they attempt to show, and they think they have shown :

(*a*) That the Mahim, Dadar, Matunga and Sion schemes are ruinous to the permanent residents, owners and rate-payers of those districts.

(*b*) That the schemes if carried out will deprive the people of their ancient possessions, houses and occupations, and send them into exile by thousands without any means of shelter or maintenance, and also without any prospects of obtaining other lands or occupations.

(*c*) That in depriving them of their possessions the Government will have broken the promises given, and covenants entered into with them, by the British Rulers and their predecessors the Portuguese, Siddis and other native Rulers of the Island when they were first invited to domicile themselves in this Island leaving their original homes and possessions in distant parts of the Presidency.

(*d*) That in compelling the Forasdars of Mahim, Matunga, Dadar and Sion to part with their lands the Government will have broken the covenants and undertakings made and given by the Government of the East India Company both before and after the passing of Act VI of 1851 of the Government of India.

(*e*) That if the Government of Bombay under the authority of Act IV of 1898, permit the lands of the Forasdars to be acquired, this Government will be practically repealing the above referred to Act VI of 1851, which the memorialists submit it cannot, and will not do, or allow to be done.

(*f*) That the Government being in equity only entitled to rents of lands held under different Tenures in Bombay for centuries past and not being entitled to the land cannot, and it is trusted will not, acquire for such speculative purposes as those of the Trust the lands now sought to be acquired wholesale by the Trust schemes.

(*g*) That the Trust schemes under reference are wholly unneeded, and their undertaking is not justifiable both on fiscal and local grounds, and as no case is made out nor assurance held out that all the intended acquisitions will be productive and profitable such acquisitions will prove only the source of uncontrollable financial burden on the City,

(*h*) That with a view to remove congestion and to provide the rich and opulent with fashionable and airy building sites there are within the most easy distances from the business quarters of the City sites available for the erection of chawls for the accommodation of the poor and labouring classes and for the building of bungalows for the rich.

(*i*) That the schemes as proposed, propagated and formulated are mostly based on wrong calculations, and are therefore in the end likely to prove so many failures which will leave to the citizens of Bombay, as heirlooms, the incalculable burdens of loans contracted with annually accruing amounts of interest.

(*j*) That should the schemes, as is likely, prove so many failures, then the borrowing credit of the City being shakened and the rate-payers subjected to heavy taxes for the payment of annual interest, the financial position of the Corporation will be greatly embarrassed, and it will be difficult for it to cope with its various municipal duties and the rate-payers will be crushed under the burden of Taxes.

(*k*) That there are ways and means whereby the authorities can encourage private enterprise to build quarters for the poor on approved plans and if the various public bodies are asked to co-operate in such building operations there will be no necessity to borrow funds.

(*l*) That the construction of the Port Trust Railway will open new localities where the inhabitants of the City can be located.

(*m*) That most of the population being removed from the City to new localities, parks, squares and recreation grounds may be laid out and opened in the heart of the City.

That taking into your indulgent and earnest consideration these facts and figures your Lordship's Government will, the memorialists most humbly and respectfully hope, come to the various conclusions they have arrived at, and as the most important and most gracious act of justice, humanity and equity decline to accord your Excellency's sanction to the Dadar, Matunga and Sion schemes formulated by the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of the Chairman Dr. A. G. Viegas was called to the chair. There were also present :—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Drs, Ismail Jan Mahomed and N. N. Katrak, and Messrs. G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. D. Khote and K. N. Wadia; and Mr. L. W. Michael, Acting Municipal Secretary.

WATER-SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 23rd instant, on the subject of bacteriological examination of the watersupply. It ran as follows :— "With reference to Corporation resolution of 19th February last, regarding the bacteriological examination of the water-supply I have the honour to state that I have arranged that this should be done by Dr. Cayley at Dr. Polverini's Laboratory at Parel for the present, at a small monthly expenditure, which will be met from the budget provision for Minor and Unforeseen Charges, Section III. Contingencies, Water-Works Maintenance. As Dr. Cayley will have to collect samples of water from Ghaut Cooper, Bhandarwada, Malabar Hill and Chinchpogli personally and will also have to visit the Laboratory, at Parel, frequently, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to his being paid Rs. 50 per mensem as travelling allowance in addition to his budgetted pay, which will be debited to the abovementioned grant for the current year."

The necessary sanction was given.

A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE.

In view of the spread of cholera in the mofussil and the immigration of vagrants from all parts of the Presidency, the Commissioner recommended the Committee to sanction the employment of an establishment at a cost of Rs. 525 for the purpose of keeping people away from the margin of the Vehar, Tansa and Tulsi lakes. The sanction asked for was granted.

POINTS OF ORDER.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. L. W. Michael, acting Municipal Secretary, who stated that he had prepared a compilation of all important points of order decided by the Corporation during the last eighteen years. If the Committee approved of the same being printed, the cost could be debited to the printing grant of the office.

The Committee sanctioned the printing of three hundred copies of the compilation at a cost of Rs. 250.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved that a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dr. Katrak be appointed to revise the rules for the conduct of the business of the Standing Committee, and submit them early before this body for approval.

The proposition was agreed to.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

WE regret to hear that the Central Provinces Administration loses another officer who has succumbed to the strain of famine work. Mr. C. O. Hanson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who has been employed as Famine Relief Officer in the Seoni District, has been attacked by illness, and has been invalided. He leaves at once for England by next mail. Mr. Hanson will be a serious loss in the famine work of the monsoon, as he knows the Seoni District and the jungle tribes intimately.

THE AMERICAN HELP FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN.

DR. KLOPSCH ON HIS EXPERIENCES.

DR. LOUIS KLOPSCH returned from his second tour through the famine districts on Tuesday. Yesterday he cabled to New York for another 100,000 dollars from the "Christian Herald" Fund, being the second contribution of that amount towards the relief of the distress. He is also negotiating for 100,000 blankets to be distributed in the famine districts. Dr. Klopsch has returned from his tour greatly impressed with the sufferings of the people and the magnitude of the task which the Government have undertaken. Relief camps, poor-houses and innumerable scenes of distress have impressed him so much that he feels that he has seen enough. His emotions have been strained to the extent that the sights he has witnessed will never be forgotten. The more he saw of the stupendous Government relief measures the less competent he felt to criticise them. Considering the limited number of intelligent workers at the disposal of the Government, he was astonished that so much had been accomplished and that on the whole the work has been so very well done. To a representative of this paper he also expressed delight with the result of his tour as far as his observations of the activity of the Christian missionaries were concerned. He found that wherever the Government welcomed the co-operation of the missionary, there system, order, efficiency and cleanliness were noticeable. The devotion of the missionaries to the famine work is truly heroic, and the influence on the people resulting from their efforts, must, he considers, be very convincing and enduring.

Regarding the details of his experiences on his last tour Dr. Klopsch said the most commendable thing he saw was undoubtedly the Poor House at Godhra, and in this institution he found everything clean and fresh, the place was well ordered and the people who were well looked after, were, as far as possible in the distressing circumstances, happy and contented. The hospital was in splendid condition, the ventilation as good as could be expected, and the cots with their covering scrupulously clean. This Poor House, a few months ago, was in such a shocking condition that the officials considered it a hopeless task to re-organise it and put it into anything resembling a decent shape. The change which has been brought about is due to the Rev. Robert Ward who was made honorary Superintendent, and with a devotion almost unprecedented has acquitted himself of the work in hand with results that command the admiration of the entire community. While in the midst of cholera, and working night and day to relieve distress, he suddenly lost his little child just over a year old. Without sparing even time to mourn, Mr. Ward and his wife, having quickly buried their child, resumed their work, which had been hardly laid down. The Godhra Poor-House is, in fact, said Dr. Klopsch, the model institution among those that he has seen. At Godhra the doctor gave money to buy a thousand hand ploughs, which it is hoped will enable the cultivators whose cattle have died, to work the fields by the aid of manual labour.

At Dohad, which was next visited, matters were distressing beyond description. The state of affairs there was certainly the worst he had experienced in his life. It was awful. The scenes in the Poor-House were terribly distressing. One woman had gone stark mad and sat there vacantly staring at the scene about her. Out of 334 patients admitted in two weeks, all but thirty had died. Sick people lay on the cots and the food brought to them was actually dumped on the cots beside them. One sick person in turning round put his body into the food. Here there was stench and filth, the air was microbe-laden, clothing was impregnated with the smells of the place, and it was actually two days before the doctor could get the malodour out of his nostrils. There was nothing there but rags and dirt, and nothing but rags and dirt around the people. Outside in the sun, lying on the ground, was a stark-naked woman in the last throes of cholera. Next to her was another woman groaning and writhing in agony while the native attendants looked stoically on without making the least effort to assist these creatures. Dr. Klopsch had the women carried in and placed under shelter. The explanation of the apparent callousness of the attendants was that the poor things were low-caste women, the inference being that they were not worth caring for. They were treated, said the doctor, as though the officials had a terrible grudge against them because they did not die fast enough. The manner in which these poor people were regarded by the native attendants was indicated by one instance. Regarding a man who was in the death throes, Dr. Klopsch asked how long it would be before he died. "Oh," said the attendant, "he should be dead in ten minutes, but he will probably live for half-a-day." To make matters worse there was a plague of flies. There were millions of them and they gorged themselves on the festering sores, on the people's mouths and all over their bodies. Nobody made any attempt to drive these pests away. The place was entirely under native management, and, said Dr. Klopsch, the "scenes were so terrible that I could really have sat down and shed tears." Major Dyson, I. M. S., who accompanied Dr. Klopsch from Godhra to Dohad, severely reprimanded the officials in charge here for want of system and carelessness.

At Ahmedabad the Poor-House was in good condition, but the condition of the Hospital was horrible. There were altogether 1,450 people being looked after, ten per cent. of whom were in the Hospital and of the latter number ten per cent. died daily. "I counted, said Dr. Klopsch, "six dead bodies laid on the cots in the hospital one day. Down on the floor was the dead body of a once big and stalwart man, emaciated to a skeleton. Behind him was a little prattling girl, his own, with a face which betokened a suspicion of some great bereavement, the extent of which she was not able to appreciate. Just then a fever patient was brought in, a man nearly six feet tall, gaunt and unsteady on his feet. The attendant marched him down to the end of the ward and laid him on the floor, face to face with the dead man. There was a pretty little girl there, but her eyes were encrusted with exudation and the poor little thing was lying perfectly helpless unable to open her eyes. Five minutes attention would have freed the eyes and allowed her to open them, but nobody seemed to care about these people. The next day when I went there, the doctor in charge rushed up to me and joyfully, as though giving me good news, told me that only fourteen persons had died that day. Later on, I asked him how many patients he had in the hospital and he said 145. So that ten per cent. had died in 24 hours, and he thought that was such a marvellously low death-rate as to prove to be good news. The day before, they burned eighteen and that afternoon I found five more dead bodies on the cots. I said, 'why don't you remove them?' They replied, 'when they die after twelve o'clock they must lie where they die until the time comes to take them and burn them.' Two hundred and fifty people who had been drafted to the Poor-House were sitting in front of it on a big, open space without a tree to shade them. They were compelled to sit there for twenty-four hours before being admitted in order that it might be determined whether they developed any cholera or plague symptoms. Inside the Poor House itself, however, every thing was all right. If the sick people had been as well looked after as were those in health there would have been little to complain about in regard to Ahmedabad."

Dr. Klopsch visited a relief camp at Vansar, near Khaira, where there were 7,000 people engaged. Everything there was very well ordered, the only drawback he observed being that there was no shelter for day or night. The country around was depopulated and the trees were lopped of their branches for fuel. The relief camp at Viramgaum was also found in good condition. He visited this place on a Sunday and the people gathering round the carriage Dr. Klopsch took the opportunity of addressing them through the medium of an interpreter. He told them that they ought to be thankful for what the Government was doing for them. He mentioned that American sympathy with them had been aroused, and that if they would only hold out a little longer relief on a gigantic scale would surely come across the waters to them, and this along with what Government was doing would soon relieve their distress and give them a fresh start in life. Dr. Klopsch also visited the hospital at Viramgaum, inspecting the small-pox and cholera wards, where he found everything in excellent order. A few weeks ago the hospital was in a deplorable condition, but a Christian missionary Mr. Borup had been permitted to try his hand at it, with the result that the state of affairs was quickly changed. "It is surprising," said Dr. Klopsch, "how the white man can bring order and system where the native brings nothing but chaos and confusion."

Dr. Klopsch admits that it may be an easy thing for a visitor to criticise, although it might be difficult for him to improve upon what the Government is doing. There are so many difficulties, religious and hereditary, to be encountered, that it is impossible for a man who comes here for a few weeks to offer anything like fair or intelligent criticism of the measures adopted. But while not presuming to recommend anything to the Government it seemed to him that it would be a very wise thing if Government made the greatest possible use of the missionaries who were willing to work for nothing and could give intelligent and efficient co-operation. The missionaries, he considered, should be made honorary superintendents of the hospitals and poor-houses, so that they would get some official footing and their requests and suggestions receive attention. Where the missionary steps in one saw humanity, consideration, system and cleanliness, the whole appearance of the place being changed.

Dr. Klopsch in conclusion expressed himself greatly indebted to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for his cordial and sympathetic attitude. The officials generally, at every camp and hospital, did all they could to facilitate his work, no attempt being made to interfere with his perfect freedom in visiting the various places and there was no attempt to conceal anything. He also expressed his acknowledgments to the Press for the help they had given him through the widespread announcement of his movements, which had opened for him doors and secured him co-operation to a much more generous extent than he had any reason to hope for. The railway companies, too, did everything they could to make his trip comfortable, pleasant and expeditious. He had the privilege of connecting his railway carriage to any train and at every station he found that station-masters had been advised of his coming and were anxious to know what they could do to carry out his wishes.

Dr. Klopsch was greatly gratified to receive a very courteous and cordial letter from the Governor indicating that his Excellency was in sympathy with his views concerning the employment of women in delicate health and nursing mothers on the relief works and stating that he had called for a report upon the subject. His Excellency expressed himself in terms of the highest appreciation of the American aid for the famine-stricken, his letter concluding thus :—"May I once more thank you and your countrymen most warmly for all you are doing and assure you that India will never forget the kindness and generosity of the American people."

Dr. Klopsch sails from Bombay on Saturday on his return journey to America.

THE FAMINE.

A MEETING of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund was held on Friday last, at Treasury Building, Calcutta, Sir Francis Maclean in the chair. The following members of the Committee were present :—Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Sutherland, Hon'ble Mr. H. Elworthy, Hon'ble Prince Baktyarshaw, C. I. E., Rai Hari Ram Gocuka Bahadur, Raja Sheo Bux Bugla, and Mr. A. F. Cox, honorary secretary.

The chief purpose of the meeting was to consider the question of fresh grants to the distressed districts from several of which urgent appeals for further help had been received. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved to distribute at once the sum of twenty-five lakhs. Besides this the sum of Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned for the alleviation of distress in the Jhansi District of the North-West Provinces. The Central Committee have now dispensed over eighty-two lakhs.

MR. MALABARI'S VIEWS.

Mr. Malabari sends us the following note, which indisposition prevented him sending earlier, with reference to our leader on Saturday :—

"It was very good of you setting forth my views on famine, although differing from them in some respects. I am far from having committed myself to those views finally. But as to evidence to show that our relief measures suffer on account of inadequacy of funds how are we to explain delays in declaring famine? How shall we explain the *penal* wage—worse than the ration given to criminals? How explain one meal a day, in some places, in the case of non-workers, the working of nursing mothers and those about to become mothers, and the absence of shelter and other obvious necessaries? You could not possibly have seen the dead and the dying—in all stages of emaciation—that have littered the roadsides. But you might ask the authorities, say, in July, to publish the number of villagers, driven from the different villages to the central works and the number of those that should have returned home alive. You might also, perhaps, inquire how many of the villages have disappeared in the interval.

As to the principle of "control by concentration," which you apply to huge centralized works, there is a good deal to say for it. Want of men for proper supervision and of the means of carrying food and water tells heavily against scattered relief works. But pray note that your central works also are often very poorly supervised. Why not begin with groups of villages, each within a radius of three to five miles, utilizing non-official supervision wherever it is available? The authorities are doing this now, I fear too late for the object in view. The "distance test," on which they have set their hearts, takes all the grace out of their truly gracious efforts. Think of Indian villagers, who have never left home, having to tear themselves away from wives and children, from

We have not yet reached such perfection,and perhaps, we cannot even aim at such perfection, with our resources. But the test suggests that in order to have a system of relief, at all capable of development in the right direction, the system should be even as wide-spread as the famine. To centralize relief against a calamity which is not centralized, and is incapable of being centralized, is, if not to court failure, not to aim at the maximum of success. If it were a question of relieving individuals afflicted with some special disease or defect, a central institution might work no harm. We could gather the blind, or the palsied, into central asylums. But famine affects, not by individuals, but by communities. The remedy, like the evil, must be diffused. It is needless to enlarge on this point.

Of course, there are difficulties in the way. But there are also examples to guide us to a solution. The problem of plague operations has been partly solved by enlisting volunteer committees and workers. A solution for famine relief can probably be found in the same way. I do not forget that famine chiefly affects rural areas, and that even our cities and towns have not too many willing and capable workers, for relief work. But, surely, the Englishman's genius for training and organizing has not been exhausted in training and organizing the men who carry on the regular administration. In remote villages, miles away from the haunts of white men, that genius has been at work, moulding the village official to its own needs. The silent, unseen compulsion of that genius is converting, slowly, it is true, such men of little education into useful and reliable agents. The increased efficiency of the administration proves that you have not been altogether unsuccessful in this task. Similarly, and especially as famines have practically become of constant, if not chronic, occurrence, it is worth while, even at some cost, to train up the people to administer their own relief. After all, will the loss ensuing from a more diffused system of relief be really greater than that caused by the centralised taking not only the precuniary, but the moral and physical, conditions into account? The first thing is for Government to get out of their attitude of non possumus. We never know how easily things can be done until we set about doing them.

Here you may contend that my proposal involves a departure from the policy laid down by the Famine Commission. I am not sure of this, looking to the spirit of the majority of the Commission's recommendations. But supposing a departure is called for what does it matter? Do not Government depart from the Famine Code when it suits their purpose? Does your blessed "penal wage," for instance, comes from the Famine Code? By the way, I wish our famine commissioners of the future may be instructed to go round the country during the prevalence of the famine, and not after it is over.

I have troubled you at some length. But, after all, I have touched only the fringe,and that incidentally, of the question before Government—Is the condition of the masses, especially the agricultural labourers, becoming worse? There can be only one answer to this question, and that answer will be found in the utterances of the Cassandra of Indian political finance, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	9637	3650	13287
Bombay and Sindh	1126674	131590	1258264
Bengal	3405	...	3405
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1357	783	2140
Punjab	139952	26638	166590
Central Provinces	1301230	546114	1847644
Berar	360966	44608	405574
Ajmer-Merwara	90630	27740	124370
Total British Provinces ...	3039851	781423	3821274
Native States.			
Rajputana States	355266	107293	462559
Central India States	154776	32828	187606
Hyderabad	328179	53191	381377
Baroda	41707	34616	96325
Bombay Native States...	538372	64761	603133
Punjab Native States	26239	7200	33439
Central Provinces Feudatory States.	47927	22730	70707
Kashmir (Jammu)	710	...	710
Total Native States ...	1513228	322648	1835876
Grand Total ...	4553079	1104071	5657150

Name of Province.	Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Madras	12787	3610	16397	+ 3110
Bombay and Sindh	1039260	13999	1209258	— 49009
Bengal	3465	136	3601	+ 196
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh...	1914	733	2647	+ 507
Punjab	137044	27598	164642	— 1948
Central Provinces	1320719	581607	1902326	+ 54682
Berar	373551	65008	438559	+ 32985
Ajmer-Merwara	107987	33094	141081	+ 16711
Total British Provinces ...	3020272	851781	3878508	+ 57234
Native States.				
Rajputana States	358235	113303	471588	+ 9029
Central India States	134948	32354	187302	— 304
Hyderabad	350029	51401	401433	+ 20055
Baroda	58711	36659	9370	— 955
Bombay Native States ...	529912	65246	592198	— 10955
Punjab Native States ...	25217	7350	32567	— 872
Central Provinces Feudatory States	47320	23841	71161	— 454
Kashmir (Jammu)	253	...	253	+ 457
Total Native States ...	1546675	330197	1851872	+ 15996
Grand Total ...	4566852	1181978	5730380	+ 73230

Returns for Bhopawar, Dewas,Bagli, Pathari and Karandia are wanting; the previous week's figures for these tracts have been included.

MILITARY NEWS.

Proposals for enlarging and improving the magazine in Malakand Fort have been approved at a cost of Rs. 1,778.

A proposal is under consideration to assimilate the allowances for educational purposes in the Punjab Frontier Force Regiments and Batteries with those sanctioned for the Punjab regiments.

The erection of a segregation stable for the horses of the Remount Depot, Calcutta, has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 800.

The Government of India has sanctioned a further trial on a more extended scale of Messrs. Fothergill and Harvey's khaki drill in two batteries and two battalions of infantry.

The special thanks of the Government of India have been conveyed to Major Dallas, R. E, Assistant Secretary, Military Department, on his reversion to the home establishment. Major Dallas joined the Department in December, 1890, as Assistant Secretary, and he is held to have performed his duty with industry, ability and tact, thus being conspicuously successful in his departmental work.

BOMBAY CRICKET SEASON.

THE Public Works Department Cricket Club, plays against the following cricket clubs on the dates specified :—

June 2, City Police ; 9, H. M.'s Customs ; 16, Y.M.C. Association ; 23, Government Telegraph ; and 30, Norfolk Regiment July 7, Anglo-Indian Gymkhana ; 14, Hindu Gymkhana ; 21, B. B and C. I. Railway ; and 28, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. August 4, H. M.'s Customs ; 11, Parel Gymkhana ; and 25, City Police. September 1, Government Telegraph ; 8, Army & Navy ; 15, Y.M C. Association ; 22 Bombay Volunteer Artillery ; and 29, Anglo-Indian Gymkhana.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd inst. :—

Read letter from Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., dated 16th inst., saying that as he is proceeding on duty to South Africa, permission of the Board to his being absent from the meetings of the Board for the next two months may be obtained with reference to Section 14 (e) of the Bombay Port Trust Act, VI of 1879.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

UNLOADING OF ORE.

Read letter from Mr. R. A. Willis, dated 7th May addressed to the Docks Superintendent.

Read reply from the Docks Superintendent, dated 9th May 1900, saying that the Trustees' Contractors quote 2 annas per ton for unloading the ore from railway trucks ; but as Mr. Willis' people undertake to do the same work at 1 1-2 annas per ton he is prepared in this, the first case, subject to the Chairman's approval to allow his men to unload the wagons as an experiment on the following conditions :—(1) that the work to be done, as usual, under the supervision and direction of the Dock Official, exactly the sams as if the Trustees' own Contractors were handling the ore ; (2) that Mr. Willis' clerk and men would receive the ore from the Railway Company and sign for the same, just as if it was being unloaded outside ; and (3) that, to avoid delay, Mr. Willis' men should be in readiness to unload, when the trucks arrive in Dock.

Submitted memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 9th May 1900, forwarding the correspondence, and requesting the Chairman's sanction to the proposed arrangement.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 15th May, 1900, saying, with reference to an inquiry made by the Chairman—(1) that the unloading of the railway wagons in the Docks is not included in the Dock Contractors hamallage contract, because it is a work that has begun within the last few years ; (2) that the ore now under consideration is loose and comes in bulk in railway wagons, so that the work of unloading it is different from that of unloading bags of grain and seeds, and without actually seeing it handled, he cannot form any idea how much more extra work there will be, if any ; but once a trial has been made, it can be ascertained and the charge for unloading can be adjusted according to the work ; (3) that the Dock Contractors have already been consulted as to this, and they are quite prepared to allow the work to be done by Mr. Willis ; and (4) suggesting that Mr. Willis' men be permitted to unload the wagons as an experiment.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, recommending as an experimental measure that the Agent (Mr. Willis) be allowed to unload the ore from railway wagons in the Docks at his own expense, using or employing his own Contractor or labourers on the general conditions regulating this class of traffic and also subject to the conditions laid down in the Docks Superintendent's letter of 9th May, 1900.

Resolution,—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved. With reference to para 2 of the Docks Superintendent's dated 15th Instant, a further report on the working of this class of goods should be submitted after some experience has been gained.

HAY AT MODY BUNDER.

Submitted correspondence with the Municipality regarding the licensing of the storage of hay on the Mody Bunder.

Submitted letter to the Collector of Customs, No. 4430, dated 18th October 1899, saying that the presence on the Mody Bay Estate of Plague Hospitals and Camps, built of inflammable materials, has rendered to closing of the Mody Bay to the importation of hay for the present, and requesting that the usual notification excluding hay from the list of articles allowed to be landed at that place may be issued.

Read Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 23rd April 1900, approving the draft notification closing Boree Bunder for landing of hay and straw, submitted by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and directing that the chairman, Bombay Post Trust, should be requested to state whether he concurs in advising the action proposed by the Collector.

Read report by the Bunders and the Land and Railways Committees concurring in the following conclusions arrived at by the Chairman :—(a) Sooner or later, the stacking of hay on this part of the estate would not be advisable on account of the permanent buildings growing up in the vicinity. (b) There are now greater chances of frequent fires owing to the passage of trains and the consequent emission of sparks. (c) The reasons which justified the temporary closure will, I fear, continue for, in all probability, 3 or 4 years longer, and by that time the land will be required for other purposes (d) In the last two years the hay trade has been diverted to Frere land, and the traders have apparently acquiesced and made up their minds that the transfer is permanent. For these reasons I propose to reply to Government, saying that—Having consulted the Board, and with their concurrence, I have to state that I have no objection to the action proposed to be taken by the Collector."

Resolution.—The reply proposed by the Chairman with the concurrence of the Land and Railways and Bunders Committees is approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th May 1900.	Total from 1st April to 13th May 1900.	For week ending 13th May 1899.	Total from 1st April to 13th May 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	165	16	140
Vessels piloted out of harbour	24	159	25	146
Vessels transported	14	78	11	101
Vessels attended to	1	10	3	13
Vessels warped ...	2	8	..	8

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Pranjej Railway Company was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the registered office of the Company, at Apollo Street, Mr. F. A. Reddie presiding.

The chairman said : The business which has necessitated our meeting here, to-day, is to consider a proposed alteration in respect of Clause 27 in the indenture entered into between this company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 13th March, 1896, which alteration, if sanctioned, will necessitate, of course, a similar alteration in the indenture between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Secretary of State for working the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway. (The chairman here read Clause 27) Proceeding he said : This concisely put means that your railway cannot be charged more than 50 per cent. of the gross earnings for working expenses by the parent line. Mr. Forrest was approached by the Home Board of the B.B. and C. I. Railway, and ever watchful of your interests he worked to reduce the maximum charge to as low a figure as possible, and the satisfactory basis of 44 per cent., was eventually agreed on and submitted to your directors for approval. They at once saw the advantage of having so low a limit, but it needed the authority of the shareholders before any alteration in the agreement could be sanctioned, and this sanction you are asked to give to-day. It is needless, perhaps, to point out that the company will reap the benefit of good years when the ratio over the whole system comparatively low and still have the advantage of never being charged more than 44 per cent. when years are bad and expenses heavy. Under the original agreement the ratio was calculated on the working expenses obtaining on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. It is now proposed by the London Board to amalgamate all the lines on the B. B. and C. I. Railway including broad and metre guages. That being so, it was suggested that the maximum of working expenses should be reduced as regards the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway and I may incidentally remark the Tapti Valley Railway also. The maximum ratio of 44 per cent. was decried as being a fair one, and I think you will agree with me when you hear that the average working expenses of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for the last five years has totalled 43·75 per cent ; and that for the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the same period, 45 per cent. But the ratio for three years, 1891, 1895 and 1896 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway equalled only 40·84 per cent. whereas for the years 1897, 1898 and 1899 they reached 48·93 per cent., or an increase of 8 per cent., and to show the tendency of working expenses to increase, may remark that the R. M. Railway for the same periods were 41·96 per cent, and 43·95 per cent., or an increase of about 2 1-4 per cent. You will thus see that the proposed maximum is practically what the average has been for the past three years, but that there is a tendency for these always to increase rather than decrease, and the next few years might see 46 per cent. or even 47 per cent. So to have a maximum of 44 per cent. would be exceedingly favourable to the company's interests and can hardly fail to please the shareholders, who will know the company must under the proposed alteration receive 56 per cent. of the gross earnings. The resolution which I will now put before you is as follows :—"That the Board of Directors of the Railway be authorized to arrange with the Secretary of State for India in Council, for an alteration in the agreement with the Secretary of State, dated the 13th day of March, 1896, with a view to make the ratio of expenses chargeable against the gross of earnings of the line for its working expenses that of the combined system worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, instead of the ratio of expenses provided for in the agreement, but upon the consideration that the maximum charge shall be reduced from 50 per cent. to 44 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhucandas Atmaram seconded the proposition, which was carried.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES." Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LONG LIFE TO THE QUEEN.

THE "Indian Spectator" observes : The combination of the relief of Mafeking and Her Majesty the Queen's 81st Birthday has been productive of many demonstrations of loyalty and enthusiasm, Pagoda, mosque and fire-temple, not to mention churches, have been resounding to prayers for Her Majesty's long life. Who will not pray for long life to the Queen ?

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

The "Indian Spectator" writes : The pluck and resource displayed by the little garrison at Mafeking during the protracted siege which has at last been brought to an end by the brilliant strategy of Lord Roberts, are well worthy of the applause which they are receiving in unstinted measure from all parts of the British Empire. With the relief of Mafeking the British army in South Africa is free to pursue the course calculated to bring the decisive incident of the war within easy realisation. Colonel, now Major-General Baden-Powell, is about the only military officer who has leapt into fame within the past few months.

The "Gujerati" discourses : The relief of Mafeking has led to the wildest enthusiasm in England. The event has been celebrated with rejoicings also in this country. In some of the Native States a general holiday was observed on the 21st inst., public offices closed, and royal salutes fired. In others special Durbars were held in celebration of the victory of British arms. Congratulations have been wired to General Baden-Powell for the heroic courage and endurance which he and his men displayed throughout the prolonged seige amidst great privations and trying difficulties.

The "Rast Goftar" states : The relief of Mafeking has sent a thrill of joy through the whole British Empire, One need not, necessarily, be pro-British in his sympathies, as far as the morality of the present war is concerned, to rejoice over the event, and to extend his congratulations to that gallant band who were shut up in the beleaguered town for seven long months. His noble defence of Mafeking has won for Colonel (now Major General) Baden-Powell immortal renown, and the memory of his great feat will be preserved in the annals of warfare as that of a record event of soul-stirring heroism. The defence and relief of Mafeking comprise a chapter by itself on which the British nation has every reason to congratulate itself.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : The feelings of unbounded satisfaction and joy, and of wild excitement and enthusiasm with which the news of the relief of the gallant band of the defenders of Mafeking has been received in all parts of her Majesty's dominions is a striking instance of the strong ties of unity that bind the different parts of the Empire. For the last seven months the world was watching with breathless interest the fate of the heroic little garrison, and an increasing admiration was felt in every quarter at the resourcefulness and true military skill and bravery with which Colonel Baden-Powell organized the defence.

H. E. LADY CURZON,

The "Rast Goftar" thus speaks of Lady Curzon's excellent work in this country : Speaking of American sympathy, we are reminded of the unremitting endeavours of the most illustrious of Americans, now sojourning in this land, to relieve the sufferings of India's destitute millions in the present crisis. Lady Curzon has been known to be doing excellent work in connection with this matter, and her zeal and devotion have served to inspire many a man and woman in high position to lend a helping hand to the different relief organizations throughout the country. The Vicerene's touching letter of appeal to the citizens of her native place, Chicago, asking for help on behalf of this sorely stricken country, is but one of the many efforts her ladyship has been known to have made to obtain funds for the purpose from England and abroad. It will be long before Lord and Lady Curzon's deep personal sympathy for our people in this hour of trial is forgotten.

THE CRESCENT OPPOSITE THE SAILORS' HOME.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" does not like the idea of the crescent opposite the Sailors' Home being appropriated for building purposes. Our contemporary says : It is true that new and sanitary buildings should be erected for housing the ever increasing population of Bombay. But that fact cannot prevent us from seriously doubting the wisdom of the Improvement Trust in deciding to lay out the semi-circular plot opposite the sailor's Home and Elphinstone College, for building purposes. Having regard to the bad condition of the health of Bombay the idea of building upon these open spaces which are very properly styled the lungs of the city cannot be commended.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE'S EXAMPLE.

With regard to Lord Northcote's latest contribution to the Famine Relief Fund, the "Indian Spectator" remarks : Lord Northcote's further contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Bombay Famine Relief Fund does honour to his race and to his class. That the Englishman, official or non-official, feels for his Native fellow-subjects in India, is a fact never so well brought out as in the course of a calamity. Many are the officers and their wives in the districts, who have taken up the burden of Duty this year, far in excess of their official obligations. To these the Governor's example will be no small encouragement, whilst to the people it will prove a sweet consolation when it is most needed.

H. E. LORD CURZON AND THE SABBATH.

Referring to the remarks of some Christian contemporaries finding fault with the Viceroy for timing his departure from Quetta during his recent tour on a Sunday afternoon, the "Indian Spectator" writes : This it is said, was a breach of the Sabbath day. If His Excellency had set out on a hunting expedition, or been present at a picnic or nautch party that evening the complain would have been entitled to respect. But Lord Curzon did no such thing. At a time like the present, the Viceroy's movements have to be necessarily hurried. His presence at head-quarters is urgently needed to watch over the varying phases of this critical time. If to anything, to the Viceroy's movements during his last tour, fitly applies the answer of the Master to cavillers who urged a similar complaint against him for curing a sick man on a Sunday, "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

THE LATE MR. T. B. KIRKHAM.

Some of the vernacular journals contain eulogistic notices of the late Mr. T. B. Kirkham. The "Indian Spectator" states : A most valued citizen and servant of the State was Mr. T. B. Kirkham, whose death is announced this week. As a veteran of the Education Department in Bombay, he will be remembered probably, less than as a leader of the Municipal Corporation wherein his keenness of grasp and very fine debating and forensic powers made him most acceptable to the party of progress. But his educational work proper was by no means less valuable. As Professor of English, as Inspector of schools, as Director of Public Instruction, and finally as member of the Governor's Council in charge of Education, he showed the same eagerness for knowledge of the actual requirements of the people and the same force of character. Mr. Kirkham made a charming companion, both as guest and as host, and in the labour of love to which Mrs. Kirkham is known to have devoted herself at Poona, for years, he was undoubtedly her chief support and guide. It is matter for sincere regret that an active life like this should be cut off so soon after retirement. We expected much useful work from the genial old pensioner, always looking and, we believe, feeling remarkably young.

The "Gujerati" writes : When Mr. T. B. Kirkham, late Educational Inspector of the Central Division, left India on the 1st. April 1898, none of his friends who met to do him honour at Hirabag in Poona and heard him making his last speech imagined that his earthly career was to end so soon as it has. On the contrary they had reasons to think that many years of health and happiness were in store for him in his native land. His death, therefore, has come upon the public as a painful surprise and there will be a genuine feeling of regret at the death of an officer who had made himself widely popular by his kindness and sympathy towards Indians. We need say little here as to his educational and municipal career. His beaming intellect and brilliant conversational and oratorical powers at once distinguished him in any assemblage of men, and it is no wonder that his excellent debating capacity enabled him to play a conspicuous part at one time in the municipal history of this city. Mrs. Kirkham too emulated her husband's example in her own way. She was the life and soul of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association, and made herself useful in a variety of other ways. Sincere sympathy will be felt for her and her children in their present sad bereavement.

The "Indu Prakash" states : Mr. T. B. Kirkham had a varied career in the Educational Department, and we suppose he was much more at home as Inspector than as Professor. Always a thorough gentleman, courteous and refined, it was often a pleasure to have him ranged even on the side opposite to yours. He had much greater regard for primary education than anything else, and his sturdy fights for waking up the Corporation fully to its duties in this matter, should be greatfully remembered by all friends of the poor.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

As usual the Birthday Honours list, like that of the New year is a matter for partial satisfaction in some quarters and of complete dissatisfaction in others. The "Indian Spectator" says : The ordinary Birthday Honours' list this time presents no points for comment. The selections have been carefully made over a wide area. There is no name, so far as we can see, on the list, which impresses one as getting more than its due. On the contrary, there are some which deserve more than has been given them. Special interest attaches to the appointments to the newly-made Order of Kaiser-i-Hind. For one thing, this, the first list, fully maintains the intention of the Order which was to reward merit irrespective of caste, sex or creed. There are several Maharajahs, and a Maharanee, on the list of gold medallists, as well as many plain citizens. The silver list comprises eighty-one names. On the whole, the roll of Birthday Honours, though the official element is still very strong in it, is fairly representative of merit of all kinds.

The "Rast Goftar" says : This year's Birthday Honours list is distinctly poor as far as Bombay is concerned. To the Parsees it will have come as particular disappointing. Among those who have become the recipients of Government recognition are to be found, however, some well-known and very good names. It is an interesting list no doubt in which Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy the Maharaja of Durbungha, the Maharani of Hutwa, Sir Francis Maclean, Mr. Behramji Malbari, Mr. Muhammad Yusuf Ismail and Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra are crowded together. The Silver Medallists belong to as many trades and as many nationalities. Here, lady doctors and plague nurses, famine officials and municipal councillors, soldiers and ministers of the Church are found to keep company.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : A glance at the Birthday Honours list shows that as regards the higher titles our presidency has a meagre share. As for the other presidencies a great majority of them are conferred upon Government officers. We do not mean to suggest that Government should not publicly show their appreciation of the distinguished services of their officers, yet we do wonder at some of the leading citizens of India, citizens who have worked for the good of the country with single hearted devotion, being excluded from the list. There is a growing feeling among the people that somehow the greatest and the best among us are quietly passed over. We wish a more generous recognition of the services of some of our public men would have marked the happy event of our beloved Queen's eighty-second Birthday.

The "Gujerati" remarks : The Birthday Honours List was awaited this year with considerable interest, the reason being the institution of a new decoration. After going through the whole list it can not be said that honours have been distributed among undeserving persons. A name here and a name there might be taken exception to. But the list is unfortunately open to other objections. Officials have had, as usual, the lion's share, and the provinces further removed from Simla have not received adequate recognition. Besides it is open to the criticism that some very good names have been left out for reasons which the outside public can not know.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

Wednesday's observations :—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly in Punjab, North-Western Provinces, West Bengal, East of Central Provinces and North Madras Coast, and has risen slightly to briskly in Bombay. Pressure has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Rain has increased in Lower Burma, where Moulmein has received nearly four inches and Rangoon one-and-half inch. Showers have fallen in Assam, North and East of Bengal and Raipur. Trivandrum and Bellary report light falls. Mean temperature is slightly below normal in Assam Madras Coast and South India, and normal in Burma and Gujarat. Excess in remaining provinces is largest in Rajputana Central India and Bombay Deccan where it ranges four to five degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof, The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore.....	29·594	Calm	1	110·1	77 1	29	..	1·80	—3·04
Sirsa.....	29·563	NE	6	112·8	84·1	31	..	1·81	—1·20
Delhi	29·595	W	1	109·2	93·4	24	..	2·84	—0·94
Agra.....	29·613	SW	5	111·0	7	31	..	1·68	—0·35
Cawnpore ...	29·578	WSW	3	111·0	81·1	33	..	2·03	...
Allahabad ...	29·566	WSW	4	112·6	83·7	45	..	5·17	+2·77
Jhansi	29·670	W	4	111·3	91·2	18	..	1·61	—0·50
Jacobabad ...	29·549	S	6	118·0	85·5	30	..	0·23	—1·15
Karachi	29 760	WSW	15	93·4	80·2	79	..	0·18	—1·06
Jeypore	29·656	WNW	5	100·2	84·1	41	..	3·27	+1·14
Ajmere	29·662	SW	9	105·4	88·0	48	..	0·34	—1·14
Deesa	29·759	WSW	14	108·6	79·1	59	..	0·10	—0·39
Ahmedabad.	29·795	SW	4	110·4	80·1	64	..	0·58	...
Bhuj.....	29·770	W	20	101·4	76·9	82	..	0·10	—0·20
Jamnagar ...	29·793	WSW	25	95·6	82·2	68	..	0·01	...
Rajkot.....	29·802	W	29	107·4	76·7	77	..	0·02	—0·73
Bhownagar									
Para.....	29·799	W	7	104·6	78·3	66	..	1·34	...
Veraval	29·815	WNW	7	86·1	79·3	84	..	0·05	...
Neemuch ...	29·700	SW	11	103·1	83·5	65	..	0·31	—1·35
Indore	29·73	W	10	106·3	81·6	58	..	0·32	—1·14
Saugor.....	29·630	W	3	108·5	85·1	43	..	0·33	—2·64
Jubulpore...	29·63	WSW	4	109·0	88·6	17	..	2·41	—1·03
Hoshangabad.....	29·697	NW	7	112·0	85·2	62	..	0·40	—2·38
Khandwa ..	29·743	W	13	109·2	85·1	31	..	0·28	—1·67
Raipur.....	29·636	SW	7	105·5	79·1	33	0·69	3·35	—0·37
Nagpur	29·690	WSW	8	113·2	84·0	26	..	0·77	—3·21
Amraoti	29·726	SSW	10	113·0	7·8	20	..	0·23	—2·02
Akola	29·722	NW	15	111·5	83·7	31	..	0·08	—3·27
Surat	29·816	W	7	104·2	80·6	71	..	0·10	—0·31
Malegaon ...	29·756	W	12	110·3	75·1	40	..	0·00	—2·15
Bombay ...	29·856	WSW	9	91·6	80·9	76	..	0·0	—1·65
Poona	29·836	W	18	103·0	72·9	48	..	0·0	—3·69
Ahmednagar	29·798	NW	10	105·9	72·4	53	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	NW	17	108·1	76·7	31	..	0·12	...
Sholapur.....	29·778	Calm	12	110·2	78·9	41	..	1·22	—2·59
Ratnagiri ..	29·848	Calm	6	99·9	80·2	74	..	1·25	—1·07
Belgaum.....	29·824	WNW	19	92·3	70·7	72	0·66	2·75	—4·07
Goa	29·865	Calm	6	88·5	81·9	77	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29 859	NNW	26	89·3	80·0	77	...	0·08	—6 43
Mangalore..	29·857	NW	2	89·3	80·4	74	..	0·75	—11·07
Calicut.....	29·833	NW	L	87·2	80·0	86	...	11·18	—6·71
Cochin.....	29 8·6	N	...	87·0	78·1	85	...	21·94	—7·24
Bangalore ...	29 844	WSW	8	91·8	72·3	77	...	3·67	—6·29
Seconderabad...	29·750	SW	3	109 8	81·3	52	...	1 66	—2·98
Masulipatam	29 753	WSW	9	94 6	83·0	77	...	4·57	—5·62
Bellary	29·811	E	7	1·4·2	74·7	48	0·08	5·25	+0·37
Cuddapah ..	29 778	SW	6	105·2	81·9	49	...	3·59	—4·31
Madras	29 778	S	9	95·0	83·5	67	...	5·21	—17·47
Coimbatore	29·838	SW	2	88·4	74·1	85	...	11·42	+1·14
Trichinopoly	29·810	W	6	92·0	76·8	77	..	10·83	—3·28
Negapatam .	29·812	W	12	9·6	79·9	71	..	17.53	—15·61
Colombo	29·877	SW	11	89·0	76·5	85	0 01	46·03	—7·90
Aden	29·838	E	14	92·3	82·3	67	..	1·46	—1·88

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Cawnpore the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Cochin. Gradients are steep.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong to light.

The maixmum temperature is above the mean of the season in all districts except in the Madras Presidency, where it below in several places. The minimum is from 6° to 12° in excess at Sirsa, Delhi, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor and Jubulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 71° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency, and at Saugor and Indore.

Rain amounting to 0·39 cents has fallen at Raipur and a few drops at Colombo, Bellary and Belgaum.

No message has been received from Colombo. Pressure is abnormally very high over nearly the whole country, the sea is smooth on the Malabar Coast, and there are as yet no indications of monsoon winds advancing north of the Equatorial regions.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·861
Temperature of the Air	degrees 85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point.....	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 91·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·3
General Directions of wind*	NW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 236

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 29.

10 p.m.	83·3

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 30.

6 a.m.	81·1
10 a.m.	87·5
2 p.m.	89·0
4 p.m.	87·9

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WRITERS AND READERS.

ANOTHER book about Bismarck. It is an English translation, made by Mr. Sidney Whitman, of the Iron Chancellor's conversations, as collected by Herr von Poschinger. This literary squire has laboured to such purpose that nothing Bismarck talked to the public can well have escaped him. The coming book contains the remarkable appreciations of the Kaiser and other people, with which the great man startled the world after his dismissal. Messrs. Harper announce the volume.

There is to be a new edition of a book which, in the modern literary world, has come to be known as "Shaftesburys Characteristics." This, of course, is the work of Anthony the third Earl of Shaftesbury who was born in 1671 and died in 1711. It consists of a series of papers on the men and manners of his time; in a word it is a document of the age. Mr. John M. Robertson has prepared and contributed an introduction to the new edition which Mr. Grant Richards will publish early in the autumn.

Last year a great exhibition of Van Dyck pictures was held at Antwerp to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of his birth. It was under the auspices of the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government and included paintings lent by Queen Victoria, the late Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Norfolk. A selection of the pictures reproduced in photogravure will be published as a fine-art work by Messrs. Sampson Low. It will have a descriptive text by Mr. Max Rooses and will be printed on Dutch hand-made paper.

Mr. H. G. Swift has written, and is publishing with Messrs Pearson, a work entitled "A History of Postal Agitation." The subject has been before newspaper readers from time to time in recent years. But it also goes back quite a long while, and what Mr Swift does is to tell the story of the whole movement. The book is, in effect, a review of Post Office employment, during the past half century, from the point of view of labour. It is also a criticism, or appreciation, as the case may be, of various Postmasters-General.

The volume of speeches by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, announced here some time ago, has been delayed in order that some recent material might be included. Moreover, its scope has been so changed that now it is described in a new title, "Cecil Rhodes: His Political Life and Work." It would be going too far, perhaps, to say that the book has the actual authority of Mr. Rhodes. There can be no doubt, however, that the editor, who uses the *nom de guerre* "Vindex," has been in touch with Mr. Rhodes. Messrs. Chapman promise the book.

A volume is now binding for issue in Putnam's popular Heroes of the Nations Series. It is a monograph on Oliver Cromwell and the rule of the Puritans in England. The writer is Mr. Charles Firth, of Baliol College, Oxford, who tells us that the life is in part based on an article which he contributed to the "Dictionary of National Biography" in 1888. But it also embodies the result of later researches and of recently discovered documents such as the Clarke Papers. The battle plans, which in two cases at least vary from those generally accepted, have been specially drawn for the book.

The great reading public, not to speak of puzzled reviewers, will welcome a notice which the Publishers, Associatiation issue. The attention of the counci of that body has been drawn to the fact that some books have recently been published without any date on the tittle-page. Accordingly they call attention to a recommendation circulated by them two years ago, and they "urge compliance with it." Here is the recommendation:—"That the title-page of every book should bear the date of the year of publication, i.e., the year in which the impression or he reissue of which it forms a part, was first put on the market" One feels, to say no more, that this would save confusion.

Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe is rapidly becoming the novelist of the Yorkshire moorlands the Bronte country included. He has just finished a novel called "Mistress Barbara," which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish in the autumn. It is not an out-and-out romance being in part a study in an industrial sense of the old hand-weavers and combers of Yorkshire. Mr. Sutcliffe has chosen that very interesting period about 1825—when hand labour began to be squeezed by the introduction of machinery. The result was an industrial condition full of dramatic elements.

Mr. Bryce contributes a paper on mountaineering in far-away countries to a a new edition, just issued by Messrs. Longman, of the Badminton "Mountaineering" volume. He ramarks of the eight years which have passed since the volume first appeared that they have seen much laborious exploration and much brilliant climbing. That estimate he applies to the world of mountains beyond the Alps, and as for them "Not only the right, but also the wrong ways up the chief, aye, and many of the minor summits, have been tried and described. Absolute variety is now to be found only in scaling some petty and hitherto nameless rock pinnacle, probably in the neighbourhood of Sexton or Auronzo. Happily there are regions elsewhere to which the venturesome mountaineer may hie.

As Mr. Bryce goes on to note the Himalayas have so far been little more than touched. In North America there are the desolate wastes of Alaska, and the mountains of Western Canada along and north of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. South America keeps many a virgin pinnacle. In Africa there remain only two districts where there are high and still unexplored mountains. One is Abyssinia and the region to the south west of it. The other is that which lies west of the Nyanzal akes, where Rivenzori is said to attain a height of 16,000 feet. Now that British control has been pretty firmly established in Uganda and the journey thereto shortened, Mr. Bryce thinks this one of the places which may first attract the attention of adventurous spirits.

The difficulties that confront the climber outside civilised Europe are grouped in an interesting way by Mr. Bryce. The time needed and the expense involved are two of these: two more are the want of roads and the shortness of the season, in some countries, during which high mountaineering is possible. Fifthly, there is the question of health, the conditions amid which the climber will have to live; and, sixthly, the difficulties of language, "due to that unfortunate misunderstanding of vocal sounds which began in the plain of Shinar. Lastly, there are the obstacles which predatory or suspicious man throws in the way of exploration. These diminish every year as the circle of what is called civilisation spreads itself out with a fatal and relentless march. Mr. Bryce is admirable on mountaineering, a fond pastime, with himself.

It is understood that Mr. E. V. Lucas is to take up a literary position in connection with the London house of Harper's. Another personal item of the book world is that Mr. Isaacs, best known as "Temple Scott," has gone to New York to manage Mr. Lane's business there. The third volume of poetry in Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron will soon be ready. Its contents include, "The Giaour" The Bride of Abydos, and "The Corsair." Mr. Edward Clodd's memoir of Grant Allen will be published on June 8, or thereabout. Another volume to be published by Mr. Grant Richards at the same time is Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's. 'Travels in England." Yet a third book to be issued by Mr. Grant Richards deals with the great Russian composer Tchaikovsky. It is by Mrs. Henry Newmarch, and is entitled "Tchaikovsky": His Life and Works, with Extracts from his Writings, and the Diary of his Tour Abroad in 1888. Dr. Charles C. P. Clarke has a scheme for dealing with the problem of rule by bosses and popular elections in America. He expounds it in a volume. The Machine Abolished, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish here.

In the life of Ruskin by W.G. Collingwood (*Methuen.*) It is with Mr. Collingwood we have to do in this review, rather than with John Ruskin, that most tempting subject to the journalist. This volume is already known, but only in part and imperfectly, for the earlier "Life and Works of John Ruskin" has been, we are told in the preface, wholly rewritten, to the exclusion of matter to which the public have easy access in the original writings and to the inclusion of new biographical detail. Every page betrays the hand of a man earnest to portray faithfully the master he admired. Thereby we get a figure in the revolving chair as it were of the readers curiosity or interest. Do you wish to see the profile? Turn about, and the features of the New Art Critic, of the Political Economist militant appear in sharp relief against the ill-defined indifferentism of the day. Another turn and you are in full view of the "manifold curious genial" personality; the indefatigable worker, the "ethereal" champion of of muscular humanity, the voice crying for the poor mans right to culture in the wilderness of a vulgar and greedy commercialism. For the rest, Mr. Collingwood had given us a life-history exuberant in detail. He does not attempt a critical judgment of the life-work. He has done well, we think, and his book will be read for the sake of the value which a consistent attiiude of unflinching sincerity gives the utterances of a man who was hailed prophet by many of his day at every turn taken by his convictions.

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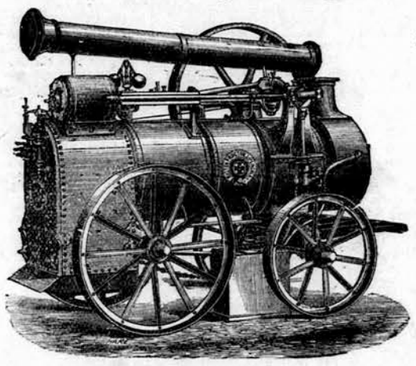

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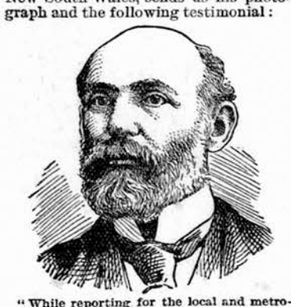

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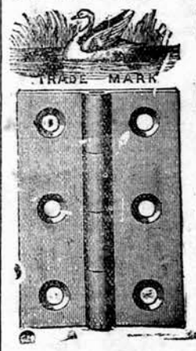

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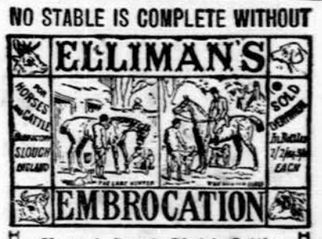

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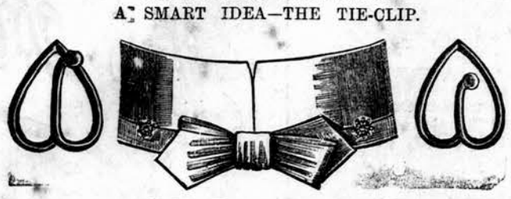

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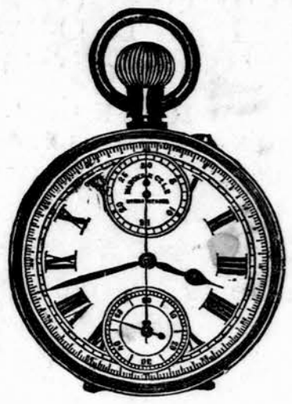

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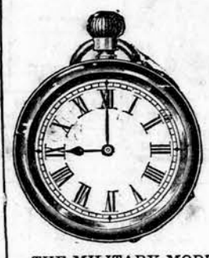

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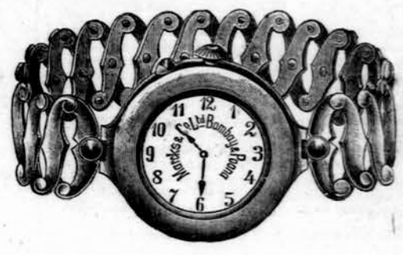

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